

### 10 die in British Rail crash

LONDON (R) — At least six people died and between seven and 10 more bodies were believed trapped in the wreckage after a train plunged into a van on an unmanned level-crossing in northern England on Saturday, police said. A British Rail spokesman put the death toll at 10. It was the worst rail accident in Britain for two years and Transport Secretary John Moore said an inquiry would be held. Police, who described the scene as carnage, with overturned carriages strewn across the line, said about 50 people were injured; 10 seriously. The van driver and young boy passengers were both in a serious condition. Casualties were taken in a fleet of ambulances to a hospital in Hull 30 kilometres away. A full medical team also treated the injured at the scene helped by two doctors from a flying doctor service.

# Jordan Times

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### Shevardnadze meets U.S. envoy

MOSCOW (AP) — U.S. Ambassador Arthur A. Hartman on Saturday handed Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze the White House's response to the Kremlin's latest arms control proposals, an embassy spokesman said. Spokesman Jaroslav Verner said he had no further comment about the meeting, which the official news agency TASS said took place at Mr. Hartman's request and concerned "questions of mutual interest." Verner said Mr. Hartman met Mr. Shevardnadze for about an hour and handed over the text of President Ronald Reagan's response to arms proposals put forward by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev last month (See page 8). It was not disclosed whether other matters were discussed, such as preparations for a meeting between Mr. Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

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### Egyptian court refuses bail in corruption case

CAIRO (R) — A security court drew a chorus of protest on Saturday when it refused bail in a corruption case involving two West German and 16 Egyptian officials. Relatives of the defendants reacted angrily to the judges' decision in the higher state security court. Defence lawyers sought bail for the accused and a trial postponement for two months so they could study 7,000 pages of documents. The judges adjourned the case until Aug. 28. German Dietrich Hafel and Herman Hecker are accused of offering bribes worth \$5 million to industry Ministry officials to help their company, Sulzer Escher-Wyss, win a tender to build a paper plant.

### Kohl urges E. Berlin to stop flow of refugees

BONN (R) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl called on East Germany on Saturday to stop a flow of Third World refugees passing through its territory to seek asylum in West Germany. Dr. Kohl told West German Radio that he did not rule out discussing the issue with the highest levels of the East German leadership as the current flood of asylum seekers into West Berlin was an intolerable burden for West Germany. In the past two months, thousands of refugees have travelled to West Berlin via East Germany. They take advantage of the fact that the allied powers, who have ultimate control of West Berlin, do not recognise the border between the eastern and western sectors of the city as a proper frontier and thus passport controls there.

### 3 Pakistani parties merge

KARACHI (R) — Pakistan's three major leftist parties merged on Saturday to form the Awami National Party, a spokesman for the new group said. The National Democratic Party, Awami Tehrik and Mazdoor Kisan Party are all members of the 11-party Movement for Restoration of Democracy which opposes President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq. The announcement, at a convention of leftist parties in Karachi, said the Pakistan National Party decided against joining the new alliance at the last minute though the spokesman said a majority of its members had joined.

### Gorbachev visits Soviet Far East

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev met scientists in the Far Eastern city of Vladivostok on Saturday to discuss how to improve development of the region's mineral resources, the official news agency TASS said. TASS gave no immediate details of the meeting. The Soviet Far East is rich in coal, tin, iron, manganese and other resources. Mr. Gorbachev left on Friday for Vladivostok, a major port about 7,000 kilometres from Moscow and is closed to foreigners.

## King, Assad hold talks in Damascus

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad held talks here Saturday on issues believed to centre on Jordan's efforts to reconcile Syria and Iraq as well as the latest developments in the Middle East.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the two leaders discussed current Arab affairs and bilateral relations as well as the King's efforts to end inter-Arab differences. In May, the King launched efforts to settle Syrian-Iraqi differences and pave the way for convening an Arab summit to tackle issues facing the Arab Nation. The foreign ministers of Syria and Iraq were expected to meet on June 13 to explore ways of settling Baghdad-Damascus differences and a possible summit between President Assad and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. The meeting was called pending further consultations and preparations. The King renewed his efforts

earlier this month by visiting Baghdad for talks with President Hussein. The King is accompanied on his current visit to Syria by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abn Odeh, Finance Minister Hanna Odeh, Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Mnasher, Minister of Transport Rajai Dajani and Central Bank Governor Hussein Al Qasem. Mr. Rifai and other members of the delegation accompanying the King held a round of meetings with Syrian officials in Damascus on Saturday. The Syrian side to the talks was headed by Prime Minister Abdul Raouf Al Kasim and included cabinet members.

The Rifai-Kasim discussions dealt with bilateral relations and cooperation in the field of trade and economy. Petra did not give the duration of the King's visit to Damascus. It said the King and President Assad held a round of talks immediately after the King's arrival and were expected to continue discussions late Saturday. It was expected that the King and the delegation accompanying him were to return home late Saturday or early Sunday. Upon departure for Damascus from Amman earlier on Saturday the King and the delegation were seen off by His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Akef Al Fayer, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Cabinet members, senior officials and high-ranking army officers as well as the Syrian charge d'affaires in Amman. Prince Mohammad was sworn in as Regent before the King's departure.

## Kidnappers free U.S. priest and issue warning to Washington

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad group on Saturday released U.S. hostage Father Lawrence Jenko but warned Washington of "grave consequences" if conditions for freeing its remaining American captives were not met. Father Jenko, a Roman Catholic priest, ended 564 days in captivity when he was handed in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa valley to Syrian forces, who took him across the border to Damascus, security sources quoted by Reuters said. Father Jenko, of Joliet, Illinois, was driven to the Syrian Foreign Ministry in a government car at 3:45 p.m. (1245 GMT), nearly six hours after he was freed. Father Jenko, wearing a white shirt and trousers, looked fit. He emerged from the car smiling and immediately embraced Peggy Say, sister of his fellow American hostage, journalist Terry Anderson, who is in Damascus seeking her brother's release.

U.S. embassy officials, who also requested anonymity, told AP they were trying to secure a plane to fly the priest to the United States. Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara met Father Jenko at the Foreign Ministry in Damascus. The minister later said: "President Assad has told me to convey his best greetings and congratulations for the release of Father Jenko. 'I want to say that President Assad has always in mind the rest of the hostages. He has exerted a lot of effort in the past and he is going to continue these efforts. 'We are glad to see Father Jenko among us safe and well.' Asked whether he has hopes that Mr. Anderson and at least two other missing Americans believed held by the kidnappers of Islamic Jihad will be released, Mr. Shara said: "We work for that, as we have often said."

The residence of U.S. Ambassador William Eagleton later Saturday, Mr. Eagleton said: "We're very happy." Father Jenko was found by a Lebanese countryside police patrol at the Qaroun area in the western Bekaa at 10 a.m. (0700 GMT). He was taken to the command of the Syrian army intelligence in the Bekaa Valley town of Anjar at 12:30 p.m. (0930 GMT). Anjar is 50 kilometres east of Beirut. At least three Americans are still held by Islamic Jihad (holy war), which has threatened to kill them if Kuwait fails to free 17 Arabs jailed for bombings in Kuwait in 1983. The clandestine group, in a statement published in two newspapers announcing Father Jenko's release, said "This will be (Continued on page 3) France confident over hostage release, page 2"

## 9m live in poverty in Britain

LONDON (R) — Nearly nine million people in Britain are living in poverty, according to government figures that paint a grim picture of spreading hardship since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher swept to power seven years ago promising a new dawn. The figures, released Friday night after parliament had risen for its summer recess, showed that in 1979 when Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives took office 5.9 million people were claiming state hand-outs — the level at which poverty is assessed. By 1981 the number had swelled to 7.6 million and in 1983 it had reached 8.8 million out of about 56 million. With unemployment still over three million, opposition Labour politician Frank Field said that this year more than 10.2 million people would be relying on state help to make ends meet. The child poverty action group said nearly one-in-three Britons now live in poverty or on the edge of poverty. "These figures just confirm the increase in poverty that anybody with a pair of eyes will have noticed," said Labour health spokesman Frank Dobson. He said the opposition would demand a full-scale debate if parliament were recalled from its summer recess over the South African crisis. "Since 1979 there has been a dramatic increase in the number of families affected by poverty," said Malcolm Wicks, director of the family policy studies centre. "Life at this level of income is basic and sparse."

## OAU discusses measures against S. African airlines

ADDIS ABABA (AP) — Officials at the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) foreign ministers meeting are quietly working on ways to close African airspace and airports to state-owned South African Airways (SAA), sources said Saturday. Delegates to the OAU Council of Ministers meeting, speaking on condition of anonymity, said seven countries that allow the airline landing or overflight rights have agreed to ban SAA from their airspace if other African nations can be persuaded to join the ban. The sources said exceptions would be made for Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, the three nations most dependent on South Africa (See page 8). They refused to identify the countries willing to implement a ban, but said they included relatively moderate states, showing a hardened determination among Africans to speed up the drive for black rule in South Africa. Other nations that allow landing or overflight rights to South African Airways include Angola, Cape Verde, Comoros, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Reunion, Sao Tome and Principe, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The 40 African foreign ministers are meeting to draft resolutions to be put to heads of state at the OAU's annual summit that opens Monday. The 10 other member states are represented by deputy ministers or other officials. OAU information officer Paul Fouda said the organisation expects between 20 and 23 government leaders at the summit.

The quiet diplomacy on the ban has overtaken a resolution proposed by Nigeria that all African countries ban SAA, as well as other international airlines that land in South Africa. Delegates said the biggest stumbling blocks to the ban were the Cape Verde Islands and the Comoro Islands. Both countries charge SAA heavily for landing rights to refuel on transcontinental flights. Among other countries that may not agree to ban the airline is Malawi. State-owned Air Malawi flies daily to Johannesburg, while SAA has reciprocal rights. Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi, referred to a draft resolution to fortify guerrilla movements fighting to topple the Pretoria government with an immediate infusion of \$1 million in arms. "Another bomb going off in Durban, another grenade lobbed into a supermarket — that's what is really effective. It's when we give the liberation movements the means for military action that undermines the confidence of South Africa," Mr. Akinyemi said. The ministers are expected to pass an official resolution condemning British and United States policy on South Africa. A draft resolution also condemns Britain, the United States, France and West Germany for trading with South Africa, and would mark the first time that the OAU has criticised European countries by name for such trading. However, the resolution would skirt the controversial issue of black Africa's own trade, both open and covert, with South Africa.



His Majesty King Hussein is greeted by Syrian President Hafez Al Assad upon His Majesty's arrival in Damascus on Saturday.

## Morocco welcomes call for urgent Arab summit in Tunisia

RABAT (R) — Morocco has welcomed an Arab League call for an urgent Arab summit following a meeting this week between King Hassan and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and would like it to be held on "neutral ground" in Tunis, sources close to the government said Saturday. Tunisia, where the league has its headquarters, has not commented officially on the king's exploratory talks on Tuesday and Wednesday with Mr. Peres at the Moroccan resort of Ifrane and the sources said this had enhanced Tunis as a possible summit venue. "A t a b y L e a g u e Secretary-General Chadi Klibi called Friday night for an urgent Arab summit in a statement carried by the Tunisian news

agency TAP. He made no comment on the Morocco-Israel talks. On Wednesday, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had also called for such a meeting, suggesting it be held in Algeria but the sources here said it was unlikely that a majority of the 21 Arab League members would agree to go to Algeria. The mainstream Fatah movement led by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat has "rejected and condemned" King Hassan's initiative, saying it was a "dangerous step" that risked aggravating Arab differences. Hard-line Algeria denounced the Hassan-Peres meeting as "an outrage" against the Arabs. Algeria has had no relations with

Morocco for more than 10 years due to a feud over the Western Sahara, where Algerian-backed guerrillas are fighting Morocco for independence. Algeria has close relations with Syria, the only state that has broken off ties with Morocco in protest against King Hassan's meeting with Mr. Peres. A joint communique issued after the Ifrane meeting said the king and Mr. Peres explored ways of bringing peace to the Middle East but made clear they achieved no breakthrough on the issue. The communique said King Hassan would explain the results of the talks in messages to all Arab heads of state and officials in

(Continued on page 3)

## Landslide kills 5 in Italy

SENISE (AP) — A landslide engulfed homes in this southern Italian town on Saturday, killing five people and trapping three others under a mass of mud and debris, officials said. "There's a hill above the town and part of it just came down at dawn," said a spokesman for the carabinieri military police, who declined to give his name. He said three homes and several other structures were buried under more than 300 cubic metres of earth and rubble. Five bodies were pulled out of the wrecked homes after the slide hit at about 5:30 a.m. (0300 GMT), and another three people were pulled out alive but wounded, he said. Some 100 rescue workers from various agencies were digging through the rubble for three boys — aged nine, 12 and 15 — missing following the landslide. Luisa Panone, a spokeswoman for the Ministry of Civil Defence in Rome, said people from three households had been affected. Three children were hauled out alive, according to the officials. They were being treated at local hospitals. The news agency ANSA said a row of newly constructed homes were also hit by the landslide, "but most of the inhabitants fled after they heard the first rumble." Officials had originally said six people were killed and 11 were missing but later revised the figures. Two brothers, aged six and eight, and a nine-year-old girl were rescued from the wreckage of one building, which collapsed into a hole caused by the landslide. They were taken by helicopter to hospital with serious injuries. Rescue workers said hopes were fading of finding three other children, members of another family. The victims included a one-month-old baby girl. Twelve houses at the foot of a hill were damaged by the landslide but officials said most of the 50 inhabitants had fled to safety.

## Egypt marks anniversary of Suez nationalisation

CAIRO (R) — Egypt on Saturday marked the 30th anniversary of the nationalisation of the Suez Canal by Gamal Abdul Nasser, a move that stunned the world and brought Egypt into confrontation with two European powers. There was a medal and bouquet of roses for the captain of a West German container vessel, the Frankfurt Express, the 420,000-ton ship to cross the canal since Nasser's action. Since its excavation by French engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps, the 162-kilometre canal, which opened for navigation in 1869, has become a lifeline for Egypt, providing up to \$4 million a day in revenue. But the road to profitability was arduous. On the eve of July 26, 1956, Nasser announced his nationalisation. Just over three months later it led to war. The first battle for the strategic waterway broke out when French and British troops invaded only days after Israel attacked from the east. Egyptian forces blocked the canal by sinking vessels laden with concrete. But the invading forces withdrew by the end of the year under pressure from the United States. The Middle East war of June 1967 again saw closure of the canal and it stayed closed until 1975 when the late President Anwar Sadat reopened it with great pomp. In 1984, the canal made headlines again when a series of explosions rocked the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea. British, U.S. and French minesweepers came in as part of an international operation to scour the canal waters, but no explosive was found and there have been no more mystery blasts. Recent work on the canal increased its depth and Suez Canal Authority Chairman Ezzat Adel announced a new surge for ships over 43 metres wide. Work is currently underway to widen the canal by 50 metres under the second stage of an expansion scheme due for completion in 1987.

## Veteran U.S. diplomat Harriman dies at 94

NEW YORK (R) — W. Averell Harriman, whose diplomatic career spanned four decades and who served in high ranking posts under five presidents, died early Saturday at his home, a family spokesman said. He was 94. Mr. Harriman, one of the key shapers of American policy towards the Soviet Union from World War II through the cold war into the era of détente, died of renal failure complicated by pneumonia, according to John Chancellor, a friend of the family. He had been in failing health for about a month. Mr. Harriman's wife, the former Pamela Digby, was with him when he died at the couple's suburban New York home, in Yorktown Heights, as well as the former ambassador's two daughters, Mrs. Shirley Fisk and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer. In a statement, Mr. Harriman's wife said: "To his country and the world, he was one of the outstanding men of the 20th century. For his family, he was husband, father, grandfather, and

great grandfather, the best of friends, and we loved him very dearly. He used his great gifts with a sense of high purpose and dedication." An international banker and son of a railroad tycoon, he began his diplomatic career as ambassador to the Soviet Union for the Franklin Roosevelt administration. In the late 1960s he was the chief U.S. negotiator in the Paris peace talks with North Vietnam. Mr. Harriman, who President Kennedy once said held more important posts than any American since John Quincy Adams, served as ambassador to the Soviet Union and Britain, was a secretary of commerce, an under-secretary of state and a one-term governor of New York. His first visit to the Soviet Union in 1922 included a discussion with revolutionary leader Leon Trotsky. On his last, in 1983 when he was 92, he met the then Soviet leader Yuri Andropov, who urged better East-West relations.

## Bush in Frankfurt en route to Mideast

FRANKFURT (Agencies) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush arrived in Frankfurt on Saturday for a brief rest stop before visiting Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. The 10-day mission, soon after a meeting between Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and King Hassan of Morocco, is designed to emphasise Washington's continued interest in the region after a period of retrenchment, according to U.S. officials. The trip is the first by a senior U.S. policy-maker since Secretary of State George Shultz visited the Middle East in May 1985. Mr. Bush is due to arrive in Israel Sunday morning for meetings with Mr. Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who will replace Mr. Peres as prime minister in October. From Israel, he will go to Jordan for talks with His Majesty King Hussein. Mr. Bush is scheduled to end the tour in Cairo, where he will meet Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak for talks expected to include a restructuring of U.S. economic aid for the Egyptian economy, hit by a drop in oil prices and a decline in tourism. Mr. Bush and his wife, Barbara, landed at the U.S. Rhein Main air force base outside Frankfurt at 10:35 a.m. (0835 GMT) Saturday. He made no statement on arrival and planned no public activities here. Bush aides and other sources in the administration of President Ronald Reagan said the main aim of the trip was to emphasise U.S. interest in moving towards peace in the region. The talks last week between Mr. Peres and King Hassan were expected to be a prime topic of discussion. The sources told AP although Mr. Bush's schedule was subject to possible change it was unlikely he would go to Rabat to meet with King Hassan or to Damascus to confer with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad. King Hussein has urged the United States to take a more active diplomatic role in Middle East peace efforts and specifically to meet with the Syrian president. "Syria is a key country," one official said. "It was just felt that circumstances weren't propitious for a visit at this point in time." The official said "terrorism," in which the West regards Syria as implicated, would be on the agenda of the vice president's talks in Israel, Jordan and Egypt. A top Bush aide also said he expected Mr. Bush to be asked about alleged Israeli spying on the United States, "but it is nothing that he has on his agenda to raise." A senior Reagan administration official said alleged Israeli spying and theft of cluster bomb technology would "beyond question" be discussed. The officials spoke on condition that they not be identified. American officials emphasise that Mr. Bush will not be carrying any new U.S. peace initiatives and does not expect to receive any new proposals in any of the three countries. Mr. Bush will also discuss bilateral relations between Washington and the three countries including a nasty squabble between the United States and Israel over Israeli espionage against its American ally. The Hassan-Peres talks in Morocco were warmly greeted by the United States. Reuter adds from Rabat: Mr. Bush will visit Morocco for talks with King Hassan at the end of the Middle East tour starting Sunday, diplomatic sources said. Mr. Bush would be accompanied by U.S. Middle East expert Richard Murphy. The sources said a stop-over in Morocco was added to the schedule after King Hassan's meeting with Mr. Peres. President Reagan had invited King Hassan to meet Mr. Peres in the United States but the king declined the offer because he did not want the meeting to be held under a "superpower umbrella." Bush to assess peace prospects, page 2

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## Assad to brief the press on higher education issues

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Higher Education Nassereddine Al Assad will address a press conference in Amman on Sunday to talk about various issues pertaining to Jordanian universities and the projected private university in Jordan. The minister is also expected to dwell on a study prepared by his ministry on the needs of Jordan's labour market and university programmes to complement the job situation over the coming five years.

On Thursday, the Lower House of Parliament empowered the Ministry of Higher Education to handle all issues pertaining to university affairs in Jordan. Parliament endorsed an amendment to the law on higher education transferring all authority from the Council of Higher Education to the minister of higher education.

The amendment gives the government the authority to run educational affairs related to Jordan's four universities without consulting the 15-member council which was established in 1980.

## Pakistani parliamentarians arrive for five-day visit

AMMAN (Petra) — A Pakistani parliamentary delegation arrived in Amman Saturday for a five-day visit to Jordan during which they will hold meetings with members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament.

The delegation is led by Mr. Sardar Ahmad Jizani, the deputy speaker of the Pakistani National Assembly, who made a statement upon arrival in which he said the visit was intended as a move to bolster ties of cooperation between Pakistan and Jordan. He said that his delegation will familiarise themselves with Jordan's parliamentary life and discuss the exchange of expertise and experience between the Pakistani and Jordanian parliaments. The Pakistani delegation, he said, will also examine Jordan's achievements in economic development.

During the visit, the delegation will meet with the speakers and members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament and will tour a number of archaeological and tourist sites in the Kingdom.

At hand to welcome the delegation upon their arrival at the airport were Deputy Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Ismail Hijazi, parliament members and Pakistani embassy staff.

## Corporation to hold vocational training programme for orphans

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) has endorsed a plan for accepting and training orphaned children who are being cared for by social welfare institutions run by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development.

According to the board's chairman and Minister of Labour, Khaled Al Haj Hassan, the VTC will offer training to the children in different trades. Vocational training will be compulsory and free of charge and will help orphaned children to be useful members of society and their trade will help them to earn a decent living, Mr. Haj Hassan said after the board meeting.

He said that the VTC will coordinate its programmes with various institutions which care for orphaned children in order to recruit the children for vocational training.

The board has also taken measures to implement vocational training projects within the Labour Ministry's five year plan. According to the minister, the VTC will set up four training centres and expand existing ones at a cost of JD 4 million.

## Voluntary workers in Jerash complete course run by GUVS

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministers of Labour and Social Development, Khaled Al Haj Hassan Saturday distributed certificates to participants who have completed a training course for qualifying and raising the standard of leaders and administrators in charitable voluntary societies in Jerash district governorate. The minister praised the participants for their charitable and humanitarian deeds and for their contributions to their community.

Mr. Haj Hassan added that the training and recruitment of voluntary leaders is one of the ministry's priorities and he went on to say that the course is one in a series of training courses held by the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) to raise the standard of voluntary work and to improve the performance of volunteers in cities and villages.

GUVS Chairman Abdullah Al Khatib delivered a speech in which he spoke about the goals and benefits which will be achieved after the approval of a law on a national aid fund. Dr. Khatib also outlined the developments achieved through the second conference for Jordanian expatriates which, he said, affirmed the government's concern for citizens, wherever they live. He also paid tribute to the efforts made by the voluntary sector in the occupied Arab territories.

Taking part in the 10-day course were 34 officials from 14 charitable societies in the district.

## Morocco welcomes urgent Arab summit in Tunis

(Continued from page 1)

Rabat said special envoys would leave soon for Arab capitals. (Libya sends Moroccan envoy, page 2)

Sources close to the government were quoted by Reuters as saying the messages would disclose certain aspects of the talks that had not been revealed, notably proposals the king said Mr. Peres made but of which the monarch gave no details.

They said the details could be crucial to an assessment of the results of the talks, which King Hassan said on television on Wednesday night were brought to an end when Mr. Peres refused either to recognise the PLO or agree to evacuate occupied Arab territories, the most fundamental Arab demands for a global settlement.

Although the Ifrane meeting ended with the king telling Mr. Peres there was no point in continuing the conversation, "so goodbye," this did not mean that the talks failed, they said.

On the contrary, they said, the talks had had the positive effect of focusing Arab attention on the main Middle East issue and on the urgent need for the Arabs to close ranks.

They recalled that King Hassan stressed that the Arabs had wasted their energies on inter-cine squabbles for two years to the detriment of the main issue. They said his initiative had the merit of starkly confronting them with the fact that they were abandoning their cause.

The visit of His Majesty King Hussein to Damascus on Saturday in an attempt to reconcile political foes Syria and Iraq was a positive move that could smooth the way to a summit, diplomats in Rabat said.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah said Saturday Kuwait had been invited by the Arab League to attend an emergency Arab summit called for by the PLO.

Sheikh Sabah told the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) the summit invitation would be referred to the cabinet on Sunday.

## Kidnappers release priest and issue warning to U.S.

(Continued from page 1)

our last initiative ... the consequences will be grave if our demands are not met."

First U.S. reaction to Father Jenko's release was from its Beirut embassy, where a spokesman described it as "marvellous news." He said it was too early to say whether a reported increase in Syrian pressure on the kidnappers was behind the release.

Islamic Jihad had also delivered a photograph of the kidnapping priest, showing him looking haggard.

Father Jenko, head of the Beirut office of the New York-based charity Catholic Relief Services when seized on Jan. 8 last year, is known to suffer from a serious heart problem.

Syria has played a prominent role in trying to free the U.S. hostages as well as 13 other foreigners still held in Lebanon.

Two of 10 missing French nationals were freed last June 20 and flew home via Syria. The freed Frenchmen, reporter Philippe Rochot and cameraman Georges Hansen, were part of a four-man television team from the state network Antenne-2. (See related story on page 2)

President Hafez Al Assad said the American bombing of Libya in April had set back efforts to free U.S. hostages.

Two kidnapped British teachers were found shot dead in Lebanon two days after the U.S. bombing raid.

Islamic Jihad has claimed the kidnapping of four other Americans still missing in Lebanon and said it executed one of them, U.S. embassy political officer William Buckley, as a spy. Mr. Buckley's body has never been found.

Islamic Jihad said Father Jenko was being freed as a "goodwill gesture" and because of his deteriorating health.

The statement said Father Jenko would carry letters to the families of other hostages, the U.S. government and the American people.



Al Nadwa Reception: Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday greets American students participating in the Petra Summer Programme on Arab Culture, who visited Al Nadwa Palace at the end of their four-week programme of study. Queen Noor and the students discussed the benefits of the Petra programme as well as the possibility of inviting more students to take part in the programme in the future (Photo by Yousef Al-Ali)

## Forest fire risk rises with summer temperatures

By Monika Warich  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — June to September is the high risk period for forest fires in Jordan and 85 per cent of the forest fires in 1985 occurred during this period. The three largest fires of last year alone accounted for the loss of 56 per cent of all burnt trees and 68 per cent of the total burnt area, according to an unpublished report prepared by the Department of Forests and Range.

Compared to previous years, 1985 marked a great step forward in the department's efforts to fight and prevent forest fires as they set up a network of watchtowers, manned day and night during the season, and improved as well as extending the wireless communication system between the watchtowers, forest guards and the Forest Department in Kamalia (near Sweileh). As a result of this improved system, the forest area destroyed by fires went down from 1,390 dunums in 1984 to only 381 dunums in 1985, and instead of 19,000 in 1984, only 4,250 trees were lost last year.

### Peak fire-risk periods

Many of last year's fires took place on Fridays (34.2 per cent) and Sundays (21.9 per cent), including the three largest fires. Looking at the distribution during the day, it appears that the riskiest time is between 12 and 4 p.m., although fires do start at all hours of the day, a small number even before 8 a.m. and after 9 p.m., explains advisor to the Department of Forests and Range Reinhard Becher.

A very high number of forest fires are caused by picnicking, a favourite form of recreation in the forests or simply under the shade of trees along the road. This generally includes lighting an open fire for a barbecue and making tea, and sparks from these fires can easily set alight the extremely dry material on the



Tree-covered hills in Jerash district (J.T. file photo)

ground. Pine forests are in particular danger, as the dry pine needles on the ground catch fire very easily.

Mr. Becher also cautioned against throwing cigarette ends out of car windows while passing through forests and urged people not to smoke in forest areas. He hopes that by the end of this year's summer season, there will have been even fewer trees lost to fires than in 1985 as a result of the new modern fire fighting equipment at the Forest Department.

A second important cause of forest fires in Jordan is farmers burning fields next to or close to woods after the harvest as these fires are difficult to contain and easily get out of hand, Mr. Becher added.

### Prevention

But apart from early detection, and efficient and fast fighting of fires, prevention is certainly the most effective measure. The Department of Forest and Range has assisted in the production of

### National parks

The establishment of national parks, the most recent being Um Kondon National Park and Dibbin National Park, which have playgrounds, piped water, toilets, litter baskets and, probably most important, safe fireplaces, should also help a great deal to reduce damage to Jordan's forests.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Prince Hassan condoles Boran family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday deputised the director of his office Shihab Madi to convey the Crown Prince's condolences to the Boran family on the death of the mother of Mr. Yusef Boran, the Jordanian ambassador in Paris.

### Hamzeh to open occupational health talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh will Monday open a seminar on occupational health services which will be held at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office. The two-day seminar, organised by the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the Council of Arab Health Ministers, will focus on the dangers of misusing insecticides. Taking part in the seminar will be representatives of health ministries in the East Mediterranean region.

### Man dies as wall collapses on him

AMMAN (J.T.) — A citizen from Irbid, Mohammad Othman Ahmad, aged 22, died on Friday when a wall collapsed on him, according to a report in Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper. The paper also reported the death of two people and the injury of four others in a road accident. The accident, which occurred in Karak Governorate, resulted in the death of Mohammad Atiye and Mohammad Abdul Qader Al Shamaleh. Civil defence men were involved in providing assistance to the injured, the report said.

### ZDC plans public garden

ZARQA (Petra) — Zarqa Municipality has offered an eight dunum plot of land to the Zarqa Development Corporation (ZDC) which plans to set up a public garden in the city. The garden will be called Prince Hassan's garden.

### Municipality to attend ACO symposium

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Municipality will take part in a symposium on protecting cities from natural disasters which will be held in Tunis on Sept. 29. A spokesman for the municipality said that the three-day symposium, which will be organised by the Arab Cities Organisation, will be attended by Mohammad Al Nsour from the department of maintenance at Amman Municipality.

## Top Soviet official arrives for consultations on Mideast

AMMAN (J.T.) — A high-ranking Soviet official arrived in Amman on Saturday for talks with Jordanian officials on matters of mutual concern as well as the latest developments in the Middle East.

Victor Posuvalouk, deputy director of the Middle East and North Africa desk at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, was due to hold talks with Foreign Minister Taher Masi on efforts to arrive at a comprehensive negotiated settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict, according to Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Alexander Zinchuk.

The talks would also cover consultations on the main topics

on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly's 41st session later this year, Mr. Zinchuk told the Jordan Times. The ambassador did not say whether the Soviet envoy was expected to meet other Jordanian officials during his three-day stay in Amman but did not rule out such meetings.

Mr. Posuvalouk is due to leave on Tuesday, a day before a scheduled visit to Jordan by U.S.

Vice-President George Bush. Soviet envoy has already visited Lebanon and Syria.

Last April, head of the Middle East Department Vladimir Polyakov paid a brief visit to the Kingdom during which he held talks with Jordanian senior officials on means of increasing Jordanian-Soviet consultations on developments in the region.

During the visit to Jordan, Mr. Polyakov was received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan who briefed the Soviet envoy on Jordan's position towards developments in the Middle East.

## VTC organises training course on safety measures

AMMAN (Petra) — A nine-day training course for occupational safety supervisors in private and public industrial and business concerns opened in Amman on Saturday. A total of 35 participants are taking part in the course which has been organised by the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC), which is supervised by the Ministry of Labour.

VTC Director General Munther Al Masri opened the course with a speech underlining the importance of the course which, he said, is designed to orient the participants on occupational risks, means of averting them and ways of minimising their effects.

The participants, he added, will also be oriented on laws and regulations governing safety measures in industries and how to deal with fires as well as providing first aid to injured people and workers.

The course is being held at the occupational safety institute and the institute's director Abul Rahim Abdul Jabbar said in a speech that apart from theoretical

## Prince Talal celebrates 21st birthday

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Prince Talal Ibn Mohammad celebrated his 21st birthday on Saturday. Prince Talal was born in Amman on July 26, 1965. He studied at the Islamic Scientific College in Amman and later in Harrow. He joined Sandhurst Military Academy after his school education and graduated as first lieutenant in 1984. He is currently studying oriental studies at Georgetown University.



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 Editorial and advertising offices:  
 Jordan Press Publications  
 University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan  
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### Surprises will lead nowhere

THOUGH we have yet to hear the full story of King Hassan's purpose, hope and assessment of his talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, it is already crystal clear what Israel and its American allies hope to gain from the Moroccan king's solo performance. Mr. Peres has called his visit a "breakthrough" which set a "precedent" for future direct talks with other Arab leaders. The U.S. State Department praised the Peres journey as a "valuable and historic" event which it hopes will encourage further contacts between Arabs and Israelis.

From the widely-made, although not entirely accurate, comparisons between the Hassan II-Peres discussions and former Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's 1977 trip to Jerusalem, it is obvious that many Western officials are hopeful of duplicating the Camp David experience on Israel's northern and eastern fronts. This interpretation of events dovetails nicely with the only coherent diplomatic strategy for the Arab-Israeli conflict to find articulation in the United States in recent years. Developed and promoted largely by Harold Saunders, a former American National Security Council staffer and State Department official who participated in all of the negotiations between the Arab states and Israel during the 1970s, including Camp David, this new strategy is based on the breakthrough allegedly achieved by President Sadat when he journeyed to Jerusalem with an offer of peace in late 1977. Mr. Saunders has persistently argued that the only way forward in the so-called peace process is a similar breaking down of what he calls "psychological barriers" to peace by means of "forcing acts" that can change the "political environment" in such a way as to make possible meaningful peace negotiations between Arabs and Israelis.

In this context King Hassan's invitation to Mr. Peres to visit Morocco is undoubtedly viewed as a minor "forcing act," paving the way to further "breakthroughs." The problem with this approach, however, is that because of Israel's strategic advantage it is effectively only the Arabs who are expected to change their position. The results of the Hassan II-Peres talks and both Israeli and Western commentary afterwards make it clear that it is Arab psychological barriers which are expected to fall and the Arab political environment which is expected to change.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, of all people, drew attention in the wake of the Peres visit to this imbalance currently dominating any hope of meaningful negotiations. Mr. Rabin said that the progress of peace depended on what Israel was willing to pay for it as well as the willingness of the Arab World, and warned against paying "lip service" to the cause of peace without making sacrifices. "I am not saying that peace is not attainable if there will be readiness to pay something for it, not just to say 'peace for peace' and that's it."

During his talks with King Hassan, Mr. Peres refused to consider either the return of the occupied territories to Arab sovereignty or the possibility of negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Apparently Mr. Peres too, and not just his hardline Likud partner Yitzhak Shamir, is currently ready to offer nothing more than "peace for peace." Until the Israelis learn that there will be no peace without justice, any further surprises such as that sprung on the world last week will simply lead nowhere.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Joint action needed

ONLY hours following his return to Tel Aviv Shimon Peres made a statement in which he said that the joint communiqué on his talks with King Hassan of Morocco does not truly reflect the outcome of the meeting but was rather a presentation of the matter to the Arab World. This statement arouses questions on whether this communiqué served only as a mere sedative for the Arabs or if it concealed secrets that we do not know about. We are totally unaware of what really happened at the meeting and what dangers inherent in it for the Arab Nation. The mere statement by Shimon Peres reflects the fact that there were secret clauses that did not appear in the communiqué, specially with regard to the Palestine issue. This secrecy which surrounded the meeting encouraged Peres to say that there will be further meetings with the King of Morocco in the future. Peres' visit to Morocco and his talks with King Hassan have opened our eyes to the fact that the Arab World is deeply divided and what is needed now is an instrument that can unite, not divide it. We need somebody that can build not destroy and we need joint action which is the best means for regaining our rights.

#### Al Dustour: Calling for a summit

THE meeting between Shimon Peres and King Hassan of Morocco would not have happened had there been real solidarity and concerted action and joint stand on the part of the Arab World. Therefore, we have to stop and study the situation and try to learn something from the negative results of that meeting which ended in failure. We do realise that this meeting has caused damage to our cause, but we also realise that the Arabs are divided and in disarray, incapable of doing anything against it. The Arabs are weak to such an extent that they cannot decide to hold a summit meeting aimed at re-building solidarity among their countries. We have to admit that the Arab Nation has failed to take real solid steps towards establishing peace, towards ending the war in Lebanon and bringing about an end to the Gulf war. This failure and the weakness characterising this nation encouraged some of the Arabs to undertake personal and separate initiatives in handling Arab problems. The only way for preventing further failures and more breaches in Arab ranks is solidarity that can only come about through an end to inter-Arab differences, and a meeting at the highest level. We want a summit meeting to stop further collapse in our ranks and to put an end to the state of loss.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: More calls for a summit

REGARDLESS of the reactions that have been coming out from the Arab World in response to Shimon Peres' visit to Morocco, the Arabs as a whole remain committed to the achievement of peace based on justice. King Hassan went out of his way to explain the Arabs' views and stands by presenting to the Israeli prime minister a true image of the Arab Nation's position, but was met with total intransigence and total rejection by Israel. What is really needed now is a positive response to a call by the Arab League secretary general for an Arab summit meeting to discuss the Arab-Israeli conflict in general and the Moroccan-Israeli meeting in particular. We need a meeting at the highest level so that such issues of destiny can be discussed openly and seriously, before joint action could be taken. The Arab League's call for the summit came in harmony with the Jordanian position which has been totally committed to rally the Arabs, unify their ranks and end their differences. For the Arabs, joint action has become a matter of destiny and existence because the Arabs can not face the common challenges in disarray, and above all, they cannot afford to allow the problems of the region to remain outstanding. We need a summit to supply a remedy for the many ills of the Arab Nation.

### Sunday's Economic Pulse

## Unemployment — a symptom or a chronic problem?

By Dr. Fahed Faneek

DURING the Middle East oil boom, the prospering Jordanian economy was able to increase job opportunities from 355,200 in 1975 to 509,200 in 1983, a growth rate of 43.4 per cent in eight years, or a compound rate of 4.6 per cent annually.

This shows that even under the best of economic circumstances — the influx of Arab financial aid, the acceleration of economic development and the expansion of the private sector — the jobs created were not sufficient to absorb all the new entrants to the labour market, estimated at over 5 per cent a year. That is why thousands of job seekers sought employment in the Arab Gulf states.

At the peak of economic activity in 1982, the Jordanian

economy was unable to provide jobs to all Jordanian manpower. It is true that Jordan was employing some 125,000 non-Jordanian workers at the time, but it was equally true that it had some 300,000 Jordanians working abroad. This means effectively that a net surplus of 175,000 workers were not matched by existing jobs available here. This is a structural unemployment of 25 per cent of the total Jordanian labour force.

The only explanation to this phenomenon is, in my opinion, that the growth of population in Jordan was far in excess of the country's economic capacity and its available natural resources, notwithstanding the generous Arab aid which made it possible for the Armed Forces to employ

one out of every four males in the age group 17-30.

If this reasoning is acceptable, unemployment in Jordan would be fundamentally different from the cyclical unemployment experienced by some industrialised countries as part of the business cycle, which can normally be alleviated through fiscal expansion, pending the next economic recovery.

Unemployment in Jordan has political, social and economic dimensions. Jordan, with its limited economic resources, is simply unable under the best of circumstances to support its population at the standard of living people expect, and to create sufficient jobs for all.

This result should not come as a surprise to anyone who is aware of

the systematic and persistent evacuation of the occupied territories, whether the evacuation took place in massive waves as had happened in 1948 and 1967, or gradually through attrition, where job opportunities and real estate ownership is wide open in the East Bank and purposely blocked in the West Bank and Gaza.

A detailed examination of jobs provided by various sectors of the economy shows that during eight years up to 1983, the public and defence sector created around 70,000 new jobs, or around 45.5 per cent of the total new jobs created by the national economy during that period.

Statistics show that construction contributed 30.5 per cent of the new jobs, industry and mining

11.3 per cent, transport 8.5 per cent, electricity, gas and water 4.5 per cent, while the remaining sectors created less than 2 per cent each.

In fact the public and defence sectors are currently employing 37.6 per cent of the overall labour force; construction 15.1 per cent; industry and mining 11 per cent; agriculture 10.1 per cent; trade, hotels and restaurants 9.4 per cent; transport 8.2 per cent; banking insurance and financing 2 per cent; electricity, gas and water 1.9 per cent; and the balance is taken by the remaining other sectors.

It is obvious that the public and defence sectors cannot be counted on to create many new jobs any more. Therefore, it is

construction, agriculture, industry, and services which should be tapped for job creation although the prospects do not look very bright.

Under the current low growth pattern, the government cannot avoid or delay the replacement of a major part of the non-Jordanian labour force, at least to buy time until policy makers can come up with an imaginative long-term solution to the problem of growing unemployment.

Unemployment in Jordan is not a byproduct of economic slowdown. It is a chronic problem which threatens stability in the medium term. The solution must deal with all of its political, social and economic aspects.

### How 'terror' went 'international'

The following article by Dr. Robert Olson, professor of Middle Eastern history at the University of Kentucky, is reprinted from Middle East International, London.

DESPITE the increased use of the phrase since the 1970s, terrorism is certainly not a new phenomenon. Terrorist acts by anarchists, fascists, Nazis, Bolsheviks and others filled the first half of the 20th century. It was only in the 1970s, however, that the adjective "international" was increasingly affixed to the word "terrorism." By the mid-80s "international terrorism" seems almost a set phrase.

There are concrete reasons for this. The connections and cooperation among different terrorist groups in the '70s and '80s did furnish an international complexion in terms of composition. The terrorist activities of the Irish Republican Army (IRA), the Red Brigades, the Red Army (in Japan), various Palestinian groups, Tupacmaros, Luminoso Sendero, etc. grew substantially during these two decades. The visibility of terrorist groups was increased by the ubiquitous presence, appetite and technological capabilities of the mass media as the satellite dish came of age. In the '60s the control of telecommunications, in the Third World was dominated by the military; by the '70s it had become accessible to guerrillas, political opposition groups and to terrorists, who realised that "international" television, dominated by the West, could be a medium advantageous to their respective causes. All of this contributed to greater public cognisance of terrorism, especially in Europe, where many of the acts were carried out, though as long as the terrorist acts were carried out in the Third World itself not much attention was paid to them.

By the mid-'80s some "experts" on terrorism (the emergence of such a professional body is significant in itself) are suggesting that terrorism has become so pervasive that it is becoming institutionalised and bureaucratic, that a semi-permanent sub-culture of terrorism is developing with overlapping personnel and common sources of financing and weapons. If this is correct, then the world community is in for a sustained dosage of violence lasting for the remainder of the century and beyond.

But there are other reasons for the increased use of the phrase "international terrorism" in the '80s. The most striking development over the last two decades is the decline of the state and the reassertion of the elite bourgeoisie as the most dominant force in society at large. This process is not confined to the Third World, the source of most of the terrorism; it is also discernible in Europe and in the United States. Nor is it confined to the capitalist countries; it prevails in the communist bloc countries of Europe as well — indeed, in the Soviet Union itself. In the Middle East, Egypt is the best example of this process. Between 1975 and 1986 Egypt moved away from authoritarian state control towards domination by the bourgeoisie. The differences between economic strata and classes, always great, increased even more dramatically.

Wealth difference is increasing within every country, but the disparities do not seem so great in Europe and the U.S. These are rich societies with opportunities to bridge the gaps between different classes, especially when compared to many Third World countries where subsistence living is the norm. In addition, Europe and the U.S. have strongly ideological societies, ideologies which can be projected both inwardly and outwardly. For example, the ideology of anti-communism with its clearly identified external enemy also serves to establish a domestic continuity. The ideology of anti-communism served the West and many Third World

regimes extremely well in the three decades after the Second World War, and is still serviceable.

For a host of reasons, however, the ideology of anti-communism began to weaken in the '70s. The main reason was the visible failure of communism, first in Eastern Europe and subsequently in other developing countries, including China. The policy of détente with the Soviet Union, first in Europe (West Germany) and then in the U.S., also meant governments had to reduce their anti-communist rhetoric. This development, in addition to the demise of the left (to whom could opposition turn?) made communism appear less menacing and made it less convincing to elite it as a threatening ideology which was "international" in scope.

By the mid-'70s a declared policy of combating "international terrorism" by the U.S. government was deemed necessary to fill the ideological void resulting from the reduced efficacy of anti-communism. How could anyone not be opposed to terrorism? Unlike communism, the perpetrators of terror could make no claim that it was even an ideology, let alone a rational policy.

There have been several developments which have increased the tendency of some Palestinians to tacitly support terrorist activities in the past decade or so. First was the above mentioned decline of the state itself in the Middle East in the '70s and the accompanying rise of indigenous bourgeoisie in many Arab countries. This reduced the power of the Palestinian bourgeoisie in the diaspora and the dependency of the Arab regimes on the Palestinians. The activities of Palestinian guerrilla groups in the '70s led to further curtailment of Palestinian mobility not only because of the threat the Palestinians posed to the Arab regimes but also because they helped to rally public support against the Palestinians. This occurred in Egypt, Lebanon, Kuwait and the UAE. However, Arab alienation paled in comparison to the threat which Israel, with U.S. support, presented to the Palestinians. As early as 1972 the U.S. clearly condoned Israel's absorption of the West Bank. Taking advantage of Egypt's need to make peace with Israel, the U.S., under the direction of Henry Kissinger, opted to give Israel the necessary aid not only to enable Israel to expand industrially and technologically but also to annex the West Bank in all but name.

Realising that this was the policy, or at least thinking that it was, some Palestinian groups preferred to keep Palestinian nationalism alive rather than engage in futile negotiations, hoping that changes in the Arab World would make their position more favourable sometime in the future. Such a realisation could only generate terrorist acts. After the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 terrorist actions by Palestinians (of course the vast majority of Palestinians do not even tacitly support terrorism) became the desperate acts of a people aware that their homeland had been absorbed by Israel and that this had the full support of the U.S.

For the U.S. to win the aid and support of Israel for its policies in Central and Latin America, Africa and the Middle East, and the support of American Jews, neo-conservative aid, against the Soviet Union, communism and leftism, the quid pro quo was allowing Israel to absorb the West Bank. The public policy of attacking "international terrorism" was the most effective means to accomplish and reconcile these diverse objectives and policies.



### For Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon

By Abdallah Boudhabib

The writer is Lebanon's ambassador to the United States. His article first appeared in The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON — Southern Lebanon, combines all the problems of the Middle East in one small area: Israeli occupation, religious extremism, the Gulf war, the Palestinian problem and intra-Palestinian rivalries, and the danger of Syrian-Israeli war.

Sadly, southern Lebanon also illustrates the political impasse that afflicts the Middle East today and blocks the road to peace. The problems of the south continue to fester with little hope of improvement, even though it is clear that the security of Lebanon's neighbours — Israel and Syria — is linked to a resolution of the anarchic situation in the south.

Recent history shows the disruptive power that events in southern Lebanon can have on the peace process. Since the late 1960s, Arab-Israeli violence in southern Lebanon has been virtually continuous and has produced a series of crises, some of which have led to small or large wars. The violence in southern Lebanon also has fostered the growth of extremism there, with ramifications not only inside Lebanon and along our once

peaceful border with Israel but also at the regional and international levels.

The United Nations is expected to vote this week on renewing the mandate for its peacekeeping force in the south, the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon. Revival of international support for UNIFIL, including complete U.S. support, would be a valuable move to stem the tide of violence in south. UNIFIL is no guarantor of peace, but all parties agree that it has helped reduce tensions and has injected hope into a very dangerous situation.

South Lebanon is a tormented region, even by Lebanese standards. It is home to all my country's religious groups: Maronite, Greek Orthodox and Melchite Christians; Sunni, Druze and Shiite Muslims — all co-existing uneasily.

The ethnic problems are made worse by the poverty of the region, which, because of nearly continuous tensions with Israel, never received its share of the development that buoyed the rest of Lebanon. The final disaster for the south was its role as a Palestinian-Israeli battlefield. That turned much of its population into refugees.

The danger in southern Lebanon today is not another war between Israel and Syria. Neither has any interest in becoming engaged in a full-scale war whose

military and political costs would surely be very high. And neither the Syrian leadership nor the Israeli public wants to be dragged into a war by events. Thus, if fighting were to break out soon in southern Lebanon it would probably be of short duration and minimal scope and damage. Over the longer term, however, the assessment is much less optimistic.

The real danger in southern Lebanon today is the growing anarchy there, which stems from the refusal of external and local forces to permit the Lebanese government to extend its authority to all Lebanese territory. As a result, the forces in the south are subject to no one's complete control.

Many of the forces in the south are dedicated to attacking Israel. They include religious fundamentalists, Palestinian groups opposed to anything short of a return to all of Palestine, political extremists and so forth. Israeli military practices in the south, in turn, have encouraged the proliferation of these forces. The dynamic is clear, and it may lead inevitably to another Israeli military operation along the lines of the 1978 intervention.

That will not suffice to stop the violence. Then what? As Israel must look to pacify larger and larger areas of Lebanon in order to protect its northern territory, it will inevitably come into conflict

with Syria. Who can say where this will lead?

For a lasting settlement of tensions in southern Lebanon, Israeli troops must be withdrawn, as proposed in United Nations Security Council Resolution 425.

We think that it is in the interest of a lasting peace in the area. Israel has tried almost every known method to pacify its northern border, with little success. We feel that a complete Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon and the full implementation of the UNIFIL mandate throughout the south would enhance the prospects for law and order in southern Lebanon.

After the recent period of anarchy, it will not be easy to reassert effective control over the south. Yet the return of Lebanese government control would certainly engender more respect and support than has the "militia" that Israel created to pacify its northern border.

Defusing Lebanon is a critical element in any regional peace process. The forces deployed in the south and committed to violence are simply too entrenched, too well placed and too dedicated to be ignored. Southern Lebanon should become once again a buffer, as it was until a decade ago, instead of being a fuse that outside forces may seek to ignite.

### Morocco talks boost Peres more than peace process

By Paul Taylor

Reuter

#### Full text of Hassan-Peres statement.

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Shimon Peres's talks with King Hassan of Morocco will boost his standing at home but are unlikely to bring an early breakthrough towards Middle East peace, Israeli commentators said on July 24.

Peres said on his return from the first publicly announced Israeli-Moroccan summit meeting that his talks in Ifrane would "definitely contribute towards speeding up the peace process in the Middle East, also between us and Egypt."

But beyond agreeing to further meetings, he acknowledged there had been no narrowing of key Arab-Israeli differences.

The two-day Morocco trip came less than three months before Peres hands over the premiership to rightwing Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, a hardliner who opposes any territorial concession in exchange for peace.

This meeting and expected talks later this summer with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will enable Peres to step down in something of a blaze of glory, but they fall short of the negotiations with Jordan and Palestinian representatives that he had hoped to initiate, Israeli and Palestinian sources said.

Israeli officials are heartened that only Syria has severed relations with Morocco over the Peres-Hassan talks. They regard

Following is the text of the joint communiqué issued on Thursday by Morocco and Israel to sum up the two-day meeting between Moroccan King Hassan II and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

"His Majesty King Hassan II has on July 22 and 23 of 1986 received at his palace in Ifrane Mr. Shimon Peres, prime minister of Israel. During the talks, marked by frankness and devoted essentially to study of the Fez plan, the Moroccan sovereign and the Israeli prime minister analysed in depth the situation in the Middle East and the conditions, in form and in substance, likely to contribute efficiently to the establishment of peace in this region."

"His Majesty King Hassan II gave a presentation of the Fez plan, reaction from other Arab states as muted."

"The fact that another Arab country after Egypt is publicly talking to us and issuing a joint communiqué with us is very encouraging. It is a further breach in the wall of Arab rejection," a foreign ministry official said.

Most Israeli and Palestinian commentators agreed that Morocco does not hold the key to peace in the Middle East, despite Peres's assertion that King Hassan spoke for the Arab World.

explaining his views concerning the merits of each of its elements and suggesting that this plan has the double merit of, on the one hand, constituting the sole document which is objectively valid so as to serve as a basis for just and durable peace, and on the other hand being the object of an Arab consensus in contrast to any other plan or peace proposal.

"In his turn, Mr. Shimon Peres clarified his observation on the Fez plan, putting forth propositions pertaining to conditions he deemed necessary for the installation of peace. The meeting was of a purely exploratory nature, aiming at no moment at engaging in negotiations. His Majesty King Hassan II will inform the Arab leaders, and Prime Minister Peres his government, of the points of view developed during the talks."

They said Israel's government rotation agreement may itself be an obstacle to broader negotiations.

"Time is running out for Peres now. As far as the Arabs are concerned, he will soon be a lame duck," a leading Palestinian editor said.

"Would you enter talks with Israel, knowing that Shamir will be sitting on the other side of the table in three months?" he asked. Peres's aides, in contrast, hope the prospect of rotation will work

to Israel's advantage in pressing for peace talks.

"We think the Arabs would rather talk to Peres than to Shamir and it is in their interest to establish the foundation now," one aide said. But he added: "Of course this may be wishful thinking."

The deadlock inside the nine-party national unity government means Israel cannot currently offer substantial concessions at the negotiating table, but things could change if Peres were to force and win an election on the peace issue.

His electoral prospects seem likely to be enhanced by closeness with Morocco, since Jews of Moroccan origin make up the largest ethnic voter group in Israel.

The mainly working-class Moroccan community has previously tended to vote more for Shamir's rightwing Likud bloc than for Peres's Labour Party, political sources said.

Western diplomats say Peres's trip to Morocco has at least broken another psychological barrier to Arab-Israeli dialogue that should in the long term make it easier for other Arab leaders to engage in direct talks with Israel.

"I don't expect this meeting to bring any quick results. But it is certainly part of a changing political environment in the Middle East which in the long run will normalise dialogue with Israel," a U.S. official said.



## Scientists, in a breakthrough, use light to trap atoms

By James Gleick  
New York Times

NEW YORK — Using seven beams of laser light, a team of scientists at American Telephone & Telegraph Bell Laboratories has succeeded in slowing free atoms to a frozen crawl and trapping them in a space smaller than the period that ends this sentence.

The effort to confine atoms by the use of light has produced an intense competition in recent years in the United States, the Soviet Union and Western Europe. Atomic physicists describe the achievement as a breakthrough that will make it possible to explore fundamental states of matter that have never before been observed.

"The light not only traps the atoms, but you can see them and study them," said Dr. Daniel Kleppner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "To me it's breathtaking. It opens the way to observe with great clarity how atoms interact and how they evolve."

In an ordinary vacuum chamber, crisscrossed beams create what the Bell scientists call "optical molasses." Certain atoms that ordinarily move at miles per second are brought down to speeds slower than a person's walk, making it possible to see their motion with the unaided eye.

The scientists say they have produced new records for cold and density in a gas. Because temperature depends on atomic motion, the process cools the atoms to within 250 millionths of a degree of absolute zero, vastly colder than can be achieved by ordinary refrigeration.

The most immediate application may come in improved atomic clocks. By relying on the natural vibrating of atoms, slicing time into intervals on the order of a billionth of a second, such clocks let navigation systems use satellite signals to fix global positions to within a few dozen yards.

Because the resonance of slow atoms can be measured much more accurately, it may be possible to make atomic clocks much more precise.

Scientists also expect advances in a basic branch of physics that analyzes the spectral frequencies of the energy that different atoms radiate to determine the makeup of objects from rare chemicals of distant stars. The slowing of atoms should improve those spectroscopic measurements.

"There's a new measurement day dawning," said John Hall, an expert on atomic clocks and spectroscopy at the National

Bureau of Standards in Boulder, Colorado. "The chance to look at every atom has the same characteristics, to see if the gravity field of the earth has the effect we expect — that's the carrot that's been hanging out in front of us for 10 years."

But most of the excitement about the work at Bell Laboratories, discussed recently at a conference in Finland and scheduled to be reported in *Physical Review Letters*, concerns its potential for illuminating the deep questions of atomic reality that constitute quantum physics.

"The ability actually to trap atoms for the first time and manipulate them and move them around and watch them is quite important," said Dr. Theodor W. Hansch, an atomic physicist at the University of Munich. "This is something people have been speculating about for some time. The hope is to discover fundamental interactions of trapped atoms among themselves or interactions with surfaces."

Many physicists have been moving independently toward the same goal, including several American and French groups as well as theorists at the Institute for Spectroscopy in Moscow.

The optical trapping of atoms relies on a fact of nature that is hard to observe in the world of things people can normally see: Light exerts pressure on objects it strikes. Ordinarily this radiation pressure is negligible compared to gravity or air pressure, but in the vacuum of deep space radiation pressure becomes an important means of moving matter around.

Within gravity fields such as Earth's, radiation pressure becomes relatively more important with small objects. This is because their surfaces are larger relative to their mass.

The researchers at Bell Laboratories, in Holmdel, New Jersey, captured about 500 atoms of sodium metal from a pellet that had been vaporized in a stainless steel vacuum chamber sprouting arms for video cameras and measuring instruments.

Six laser beams, shining from front and back, left and right, above and below, flood a cubic centimetre of space with radiation pressure that creates the optical molasses. That brings the atoms to a slow, random crawl.

A seventh needle-thin beam, tuned to a different frequency, exerts a different kind of light force. Instead of pushing on the atoms, the beam sets up an attraction based on the atoms' interaction with its energy field. In effect, it creates a tiny well into which the atoms fall.

## Israeli female agents make 'best spies'

By Barry Shlachter  
The Associated Press

BOSTON — A writer who studied Israel's female intelligence agents to research a spy novel says women can be more effective at espionage than men because they are better at handling stress and maintaining a cover.

"We don't hear a lot about women in espionage, simply because they aren't caught often," said novelist Gay Courter. "The ones out there doing their jobs effectively are using their brains and their lives."

Courter said that while researching Israel's women agents for her recently published thriller, *Code Ezra*, various Israeli intelligence officials told her that women are generally more dependable operatives than men when it comes to stamina and judgment.

Based on her research in Israel and elsewhere, Courter believes that women, regardless of nationality, are universally better suited to the spy's life of danger and intrigue.

A former U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) official disagrees.

"All of those sweeping statements are ridiculous," said Walter Florsheimer, 72, a CIA official for nearly 30 years who now writes and lectures on espionage history. "Some women can cope better than some men. They've been around a long time. Some are good, some are better and some go wrong."

In Asia and later in South America, CIA officer Eleanor Hoar posed as a housewife married to a diplomat. Her cover worked well, she said, because it fit stereotypes about women.

"I used to take my son with me when I met a contact in Hong Kong," she recalled in a telephone interview. "It was a wonderful cover. My son would attract all of the attention."

Intelligence work is known for its personal stress, but women have more emotional stability,

Hoar said. "I have never seen another female spy going to alcohol. I can't say that about men."

And in their work, "women have an intuition about things which men never have," she went on. "I always know when I was being followed."

Courter said one of the Israeli spies she interviewed purposely had not married her agent-husband when his life was in danger, because they were in separate Israeli spy networks in an Arab country and tipping him off would have jeopardized her own ring.

The husband was wounded but escaped, and the couple is still together but retired from espionage.

Hoar, who is now divorced, said the story is not far-fetched. "I was asked what I would do in such a situation by someone in the agency," she said. "I would have done the same thing — not that I didn't love my husband."

"You have to be tough," she added. "But I told them I couldn't tell what I would do if my children were compromised."

Women agents have been around for years and are at least as good as men, agrees historian Helen Sheldon, an expert on espionage in ancient Rome, at Washington's Centre for Hellenic Studies.

She cited the biblical account of Rahab the harlot who ran a safe house for Joshua's spies sent to reconnoitre Jericho before the attack. (Joshua 2:1-22).

"Seduction has long played a large part in conning information out of people," Sheldon said. "We have known for a millennium that this is a classic way to infiltrate — look at Delilah sent to learn the secret of Samson's strength for the Philistines — and yet it still works."

Experts agree that one of the less successful but more famous women spies was Margaretha Gertrud Zelle, a Dutch-born dancer who claimed she was a Japanese named Mata Hari.



General view of standing remains of Tawahin es-Sukkar, at Safi, clearly Medieval Arab sugar mill. The site of Khirbet Sheikh 'Issa is towards top-left of photo, near the clumps of trees.

## Artifacts suggest modern-day Safi was continuously inhabited

Text and Photos  
By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

The following article is the sixth in a series of articles on the archaeology of the southern Ghors. Four articles of the series appeared in last week's Jordan Times, one on yesterday's and the remaining will follow this week.

ONE of the most substantial antiquities sites in the Southern Ghors is in and around the modern village of Safi. Though it has been known of and examined for well over 100 years, only a brief excavation was conducted here in 1924, so much information on the ancient inhabitants of Safi remains to be gleaned from the earth.

The site is reached by a paved road three kilometres south of the bridge over the Wadi Hasa, leading to Naga's village (labelled "Naga" on the small road sign). Just over a kilometre on this road brings you to the long, low mound site of Khirbet Sheikh 'Issa. It is on the left (north) side of the road, opposite a small water pumping station south of the road.

The more prominent standing ruins of Tawahin es-Sukkar are visible about 200 metres to the South-east. These are the best known ancient remains in the Safi area, which has been studied by archaeologists and historians since

the early 19th Century. Nevertheless, new research continuously refines and expands our knowledge of this extensive site.

In fact, the Safi area includes several separate antiquities sites from different periods. The area was repeatedly inhabited throughout history — and is flourishing again today — because of its advantageous position near the perennial waters of the Wadi Hasa, amidst rich and extensive agricultural lands, and at a natural east-west crossing point south of the Dead Sea.

Safi was inhabited as a townsite at least in the Early Bronze, Iron, Roman, Byzantine and Medieval Arab periods, and probably in other eras as well.

The most prominent ancient ruins are the standing mud-brick remains of the Ayyubid/Mamluke Tawahin es-Sukkar, or "the sugar mills" in Arabic. The water to drive the mills was conveyed from the nearby Wadi Hasa via an

aqueduct and conduits, some of whose remains can still be seen. Last year, on a reconnaissance survey of the area, Drs. Burton McDonald of Canada and Frank Koucky of the United States noted many fused pottery wasters at Tawahin es-Sukkar, perhaps indicating the presence of a kiln. They collected pottery from the Ayyubid/Mamluke, Nabataean and Roman/Byzantine periods.

On the other side of the paved road from the sugar mills, they also identified exposed wall remains and a heavy pottery sherd scatter from the Chalcolithic/Early Bronze, Nabataean, and Roman/Byzantine periods.

Just south of the Wadi Hasa, next to the hill where Safi's modern cemetery is located, they identified a low mound consisting primarily of ancient ash remains. It has much Mamluke pottery and glass, and some Nabataean, Roman/Byzantine and Ottoman sherds.

Dr. David McCreery, who surveyed the region in the late 1970s for the Jordan Valley Authority, identified remains of another Islamic settlement and cemetery about 100 metres north-west of the sugar mills.

Seeking to determine if Safi was the site of biblical Zoar, one of the Five Cities of the Plain mentioned

in the Genesis accounts, William F. Albright's soundings here in 1924 produced Byzantine and Ayyubid/Mamluke pottery and artifacts.

These came from the Byzantine town of Zoara (identified in the Madaba mosaic map as "Zoar, now Zoara"), and the Medieval Arab town of Zuhar (derived from "sukkar," Arabic for sugar). The Medieval Arab town of Zuhar was famous as a trading post, and a producer of sugar and indigo.

Albright explained the lack of Early Bronze Age remains by concluding that biblical Zoar must have been submerged beneath the rising waters of the Dead Sea — a now discredited view that was popular among biblical scholars throughout most of this century.

In his 1932 visit to Safi, the German scholar Fritz Frank identified and photographed some robbed out tombs in the hills south-east of the sugar mills. He published the associated pottery, but did not recognise it as being Early Bronze ware.

Two years later, in March 1934, the American archaeologist Nelson Gleick visited Safi and recognised from the published photographs that some of Frank's pottery dated from the end of the Early Bronze Age and the beginning of the Middle Bronze

Age. Gleick took this to be further proof of Safi as the site of biblical Zoar.

More evidence may have come from the 1973 survey by Drs. Walter Rast and Tom Schaub, who head the Bab edh-Dhra' excavations. For 300 metres in a south-easterly direction from Tawahin es-Sukkar, just west of the modern village of Naga's, they found more clusters of robbed out tombs. They were similar to the ones Frank had seen, and represented parts of an Early Bronze Age cemetery.

The cist-type tombs, with one end rounded, had walls lined with slabs or smooth stones, and were covered by larger stone slabs. Drs. Rast and Schaub also noted that pottery from these tombs resembled types excavated at Bab edh-Dhra's much larger EB cemetery.

The Early Bronze Age settlement, or town, at Safi that used the cemetery was probably located on a hilltop about 400 metres south-east of the sugar mills. On the slopes below remains which they called the "fortress ruins," and near some more tombs, Drs. Rast and Schaub found many fallen stones, some EB sherds, a broken basalt stone jar and a broken shell bracelet.

Only future excavations can determine if the "fortress ruins"

are remnants of the biblical town of Zoar. If so, as Drs. Rast and Schaub suggest, there may not be many standing remains left from the Early Bronze Age town, whose building stones were probably re-used by the Byzantine and Islamic inhabitants of the area.

At Khirbet Sheikh 'Issa, Albright noted architectural fragments, sandstone blocks, and pottery and glass fragments. Excavations here produced many Byzantine and Medieval Islamic artifacts, including Greek and Kufic inscriptions, stones with sculptured crosses, Byzantine and Kufic coins, and Byzantine and Medieval Islamic pottery.

On the ground north of Khirbet Sheikh 'Issa, Frank saw many pieces of slag (presumably copper) which may indicate the presence of an Early Bronze or Iron Age smelting industry on the site.

A paved road just west of Khirbet Sheikh 'Issa leads after 1.6 kilometres to the remains of a cistern from the Medieval Islamic period, with its north, south and east walls still standing in places. Some 500 metres to the north-west, next to Safi's modern cemetery, is the low mound identified by McDonald and Koucky as the remains of an ancient settlement.

## Faye Dunaway makes London stage debut as first lady

By Paul Majumdar  
Reuters

LONDON — For Faye Dunaway, the Hollywood Oscar winner who was first discovered in an off-Broadway hit 20 years ago, there is no better way to sharpen your acting technique than a taxing stage role.

So the willowy southern belle who shot to stardom in "Bonnie and Clyde" is making her London stage debut as America's first lady, boled up in the Camp David presidential retreat as a security risk with a secret service agent to guard her.

"Circe and Bravo" by American playwright Donald Freed is just the sort of challenge she was looking for and she describes the long and demanding role as "a tour de force monologue which really stretches you in terms of technique."

Dunaway, who won her Oscar for "Network" and garnered two other nominations for "Bonnie and Clyde" and "Chinatown," said: "It's good to be back in the theatre. This is a complicated and



Faye Dunaway

difficult role. It's about a woman who cares desperately and is in extreme jeopardy."

It is based on any past first ladies? I have met Rosalynn Carter and Jackie Kennedy briefly. To some degree, my portrait here is based more on Martha Mitchell (the garrulous wife of President Nixon's attorney-general John Mitchell, who was convicted for his role in the Watergate

scandal). Dunaway told reporters at a press reception to launch the production.

Dunaway won fame on film but clearly revels in the adrenalin-pumping experience of a live performance. Nightly repetition never palls for her.

"Doing a play every night stretches you. You have to use all your wits. Each performance varies. On the whole, the more you play it, the more nuances you find," she said.

"Making films is such a completely different experience, with film, it's each day, it's over and it's in the can," said Dunaway, an elegant and carefully coiffured blonde of 46.

She is married to London Cockney photographer Terry O'Neill and the couple have lived in the British capital for the last four years with their son Liam.

After the 10-week run of "Circe and Bravo," which opened in London's West End on July 3, they are going back to live in New York.

"I must confess I miss the drive and energy of America but I have



Faye Dunaway in 'Eyes of Laura Mars'

to be careful that it's not just the drive for success," she said.

Dunaway, who was previously married for three years to American rock singer Peter Wolf from the J. Geils band, said: "Living in England has given me a sense of proportion. I love the tranquility, the quiet."

"Terry has helped a great deal in bringing me balance. The English sense of humour also

helps a lot."

For this play, Dunaway is being directed by British playwright Harold Pinter whom she describes as "probably the greatest living dramatist today."

The play was given a trial run at a tiny suburban theatre in Hampton, northern London where the critics were quick to praise her performance for "its brittle, exciting edge."

## Perfecting the indoor snowfall

A Japanese company thinks it has cracked the problem of making artificial snow — so-called snow machines at ski resorts are really ice makers. May Gerns recently inspected the machine which could make its inventors a blizzard of money.

FOR the first time in history, Tokyo is experiencing a July snowfall — albeit confined to a single room at the Suga Test Instruments Co. in downtown Shinjuku.

The startling spectacle of an artificial snowfall, accumulating up to 30 cms in 24 hours, is a dream come true for company president Mr. Naganishi Suga and his staff, who have spent over five years on their snowfall simulation project. And it could also be good news for companies producing such goods as ski-wear, roofing materials, car bodies, adhesives, and paints.

Components from these fields have all shown interest in the equipment, and believe they can achieve improvements in the quality of their products through research into the differing "slipperiness" or corrosive qualities of snow — which in Japan can range from the heavy wet variety typical in Tokyo (good for snowfalls) to the dry, light, flakes common in northern Sapporo (so good for snowfalls).

Mr. Suga points out that the "artificial snow" with which the public is familiar at ski resorts is not snow at all, but simple ice

crystals. In contrast, the Suga simulator facilitates the creation of natural snowflakes, which are of a complex hexagonal structure. Although individual snowflake crystals can easily be produced under laboratory conditions, the simulation of falling snow requires a sophisticated computer-controlled apparatus.

Mr. Suga claims his company is the first to establish the necessary computer-controlled combinations of air temperature, humidity, wind-speed and cloud-seeding technologies and says that of the 480 recognised types of snow crystal, the new apparatus can already faithfully reproduce 27 variations under controlled conditions.

The company, which specialises in the study of climatic influences upon materials, saw the creation of artificial snowfall as the missing link required to supplement the combinations of sunshine, wind, pressure and rainfall which are already reproducible.

Another of the many promising applications for the equipment includes use in meteorological studies — here, the simulator studies work "in reverse." Once a particular type of snow is seen to

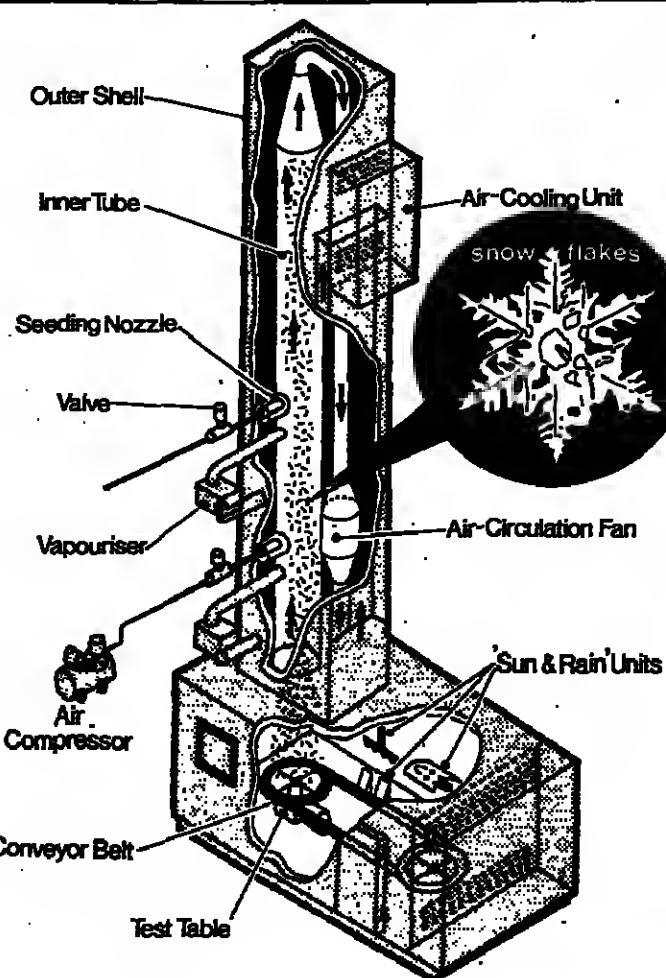
fall in particular region, information can be accessed concerning the climatic conditions high overhead which must have been present to produce it, these having already been established and recorded in simulation programmes.

The apparatus consists of a vertical 12-metre high, 50 cm wide, stainless steel tube, supplied by an air-cooling unit, into which are inserted water-vapour and ice-crystal seeding nozzles. Test pieces are arranged on a conveyor belt below the tube, which is also equipped with sun, rain and wind simulation devices. The cylinder is first dried and the air cooled over a period of one to two hours, and blowers produce the required circulation pattern. Vapourisers are then used to create "clouds" after which "seeding" begins. Snow starts to form, initially as micron-sized "diamond dust," after 12-16 minutes.

The combination of conditions is critical: it is difficult to make snow fall, for example, if anti-clockwise air currents are present. Water vapour must also be regulated at precisely 0.78 grams per 1 cubic metre. Seeding is carried out about once every ten minutes, and the biggest snowflake achievable in the present small-scale prototype is some 1 cm in diameter.

Financial Times Feature.

## Snow Simulator of Suga Test Instruments





# Americans, Czechs square off in Federation Cup final

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP) — Martina Navratilova rushed past Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West Germany 6-1, 6-4 Saturday to clinch a spot for the United States in a record-tying 16th championship match at the Federation Cup.

The Americans on Sunday will face Czechoslovakia, the champion for the last three years and winners over the United States a year ago.

Hana Mandlikova, a Friday bride, destroyed Gabriela Sabatini's service in a 6-2, 6-4 victory, after Helena Sukova, sparked by an umpire's call on a serve, rallied to beat Mercedes Paz 1-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Chris Evert Lloyd opened the day for the Americans with a 6-3, 6-4 victory over Bettina Bunge, playing singles in place of Steffi Graf, West Germany's top player who is out with a broken toe.

Navratilova, a member of both the first Czechoslovak team to win the Federation Cup in 1975 and the last U.S. champions in 1982, assured a rematch of the 1985 final even though she and Pam Shriver still had a doubles match to play in the best-of-three series.

Back in her homeland for the first time since defecting 11 years ago, she allowed Kohde-Kilsch just 16 points while winning the first set.

The capacity crowd at Stavanice Tennis Stadium was cheering for her, and Navratilova was flying, breaking the German in the first, third and fifth games and winning on a backhand cross-court racket.

The second set was tougher. Kohde-Kilsch held her first two service games and broke for a 3-2 lead with a winner on a service return. Navratilova and U.S. Captain Marty Riessen argued in vain that the serve should have been called a fault.

Navratilova broke back and held at love, but Kohde-Kilsch — playing very well at the net — held to tie it again. Navratilova then held and broke for the match when Kohde-Kilsch petted a half volley.

Besides enabling the United

States to tie Australia's record for Federation Cup championship appearances, the victory kept in tact Navratilova's unblemished record of straight-set victories in her homecoming and set up a rematch Sunday of the Wimbledon singles final in which Navratilova beat Mandlikova.

Lloyd will play Sukova in the other championship singles. Lloyd, coming off her first loss in Federation Cup singles play, again appeared to be playing tentatively in the early games, just as she did in Friday's quarterfinal loss against Italy.

Then, she said that tendinitis in her left knee was subconsciously keeping her from playing her usual aggressive game, and that she would change that on Saturday.

She did, but only after taking off the blue elastic brace that had been wrapped around her ailing knee in each match of the tournament, after the fifth game.

Bunge, a fill-in for Steffi Graf who is out with a broken toe, broke for the first post-brace game. But from there, Lloyd won five games in a row to win the first set and move to a 2-0 lead in the second.

Bunge was making errors, and Lloyd was slashing forehands to all areas of the court. She broke Bunge again for a 4-2 lead, then held — despite two double-faults — for 5-2.

A double fault in the ninth game helped Bunge break to pull within 5-4. But Lloyd went up 30-0 on Bunge's serve in the 10th game, gave back two points, then moved to match point with a forehand crosscourt winner. She wrapped up the victory when Bunge double-faulted.

Mandlikova, ranked fourth in the world, broke Sabatini's service in the first and seventh games of the first set and won four games in a row to move to a 1-0 lead in the

second set, again on a service break.

Sabatini, the world's 10th-ranked player, was working well against Mandlikova's serve, too, and the pair exchanged service breaks until the seventh game when Sabatini held with the help of a flying backhand crosscourt volley for a 4-3 edge.

Mandlikova held serve for 4-4, coming back from triple-break point on a Sabatini error, a forehand passing shot down the line and a volley into an open court. She then broke Sabatini again for a 5-4 lead, building to break point on three more Sabatini errors. The winning point came on a smash off a short lob by the Argentine teen-ager.

Mandlikova then held at love for the match, the final point coming on a long backhand by Sabatini that brought a "yeh" from the Czechoslovak and a roar from the crowd, which included the country's premier, Lubomir Strougal, and other leading politicians.

Paz, 19 years old and ranked 58th in the world, zipped through the first set against her seventh-ranked opponent, winning the first four games and taking the set with a beautiful backhand passing shot down the line.

But in the opening game of the second set, things started to unravel for the Argentine. Sukova argued when her first serve at game point in the first game was ruled a fault. After five minutes of discussions involving Sukova and both team captains, the Czechoslovak umpire overruled the line judge, declared the serve an ace and gave Sukova a 1-0 lead, a decision that brought jeers from the near-capacity crowd at centre court.

Paz, who had stayed on court while the argument went on, appeared stunned. She came back flat and did not regain form until Sukova, playing stronger each game, held a 4-1 lead.

Sukova took the lead in the third set with a break in the third game and broke again for a 4-1 lead. The Czechoslovak broke back from 40-0 to win the match on Paz's third double fault of the final game.

On Friday, Mandlikova, the world's fourth-ranked women's tennis player, wed Jan Sedlak, an Australian restaurateur who was born in Czechoslovakia, in a quiet ceremony at Prague's old city hall.

The bride did not wear white. "I had to wear white at Wimbledon," Mandlikova said. "So I decided to wear leather today."

## Jordanian athletes to contest Tenth Asian Games in Seoul

By Mimm Fahkoury  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Twenty nine athletes from Jordan will compete at the 10th Asian Games in Seoul, South Korea, from September 20 - October 5.

The Jordanian delegation will be led by Dr. Muwafaq Al Fawaz, secretary general of Jordan Olympic Committee.

The athletes will be competing against such world sports powers as China, Japan and host South Korea, who finished first, second and third respectively in the medal table at the 1982 Asian Games in New Delhi.

Six Jordanian officials will also attend the Games which have so far attracted 30 countries and a total of 3,850 athletes and 1,158 officials.

The Seoul Asian Games will be the largest gathering ever in the Asia's 35-year history. The previous record number of athletes and officials at an Asian Games was 4,500 at the New Delhi Games.

Predictably, host South Korea will field the largest delegation, with 495 athletes, followed by Japan, which will field its largest ever Asian Games team of 455 athletes and 120 officials.

The smallest delegation so far is from the Maldives with five athletes — all of them table tennis players — and two officials.

## Dancing Brave seals revenge

LONDON (R) — Brilliant colt Dancing Brave gained the sweetest possible revenge for his Epsom Derby defeat when he galloped to a memorable triumph in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot Saturday.

In a dash billed as the race of the century, Shahrastani, Dancing Brave's conqueror at Epsom, trailed in a well-beaten fourth after being distinctly on edge in the preliminaries.

Dancing Brave, ridden by Pat Eddery standing in for the injured Greville Starkey who had been widely criticised for giving the horse too much to do in the Epsom straight, had three-quarters of a length to spare over Shahrastani's stable companion Shardari.

French challenger Triptych, the mount of Yves Saint-Martin, finished third, four lengths away, running on well after struggling to match the early pace.

It was a major disappointment for the connections of Shahrastani, owner the Aga Khan and trainer Michael Stoute, whose colt had started the 11-10 favourite.

But the writing was on the wall two furlongs from home as Walter Swinburn went for the whip but was given little response.

In contrast Dancing Brave, who started 6-4 second favourite, was going beautifully and Eddery was able to allow himself the luxury of looking over his right shoulder to assess the dangers.

## Rosberg keeps pole position

HOCKENHEIM, West Germany (R) — Former world champion Keke Rosberg of Finland Saturday won pole position for Sunday's West German Grand Prix after pipping McLaren team-mate Alain Prost by one-tenth of a second in final practice.

Rosberg, who announced Friday that he would retire at the end of the season, watched drivers' champion Prost clip more than three-tenths of a second off his pacesetter time Friday to capture the lead.

Then, he followed him out to snatch it back, covering the 6.797 kilometre circuit in one minute 42.013 seconds to Prost's 1:42.166, despite a sudden rain shower.

"I have retired yet," said Rosberg, the 1982 world champion, "lying fifth in this season's standings after nine of the 16 races."

It will be Rosberg's first pole

position this season. But he declined forecasting that Sunday's 45-lap race would bring him his first 1986 Grand Prix win.

"There will be 26 drivers out there. One is going to win so I have a one in 26 chance," he said.

Prost said he had been unhappy about the way his car had handled while world championship leader Nigel Mansell blamed a lack of boost pressure for his failure to improve his time.

The 31-year-old Briton, second fastest Friday, dropped to sixth and will start on the third row of the grid, alongside Williams team-mate Nelson Piquet.

Ayrton Senna of Brazil, the third leading contender for the world title with Mansell and Prost, overcame engine problems in the final minutes of the session to clinch third place.

Mansell leads Prost by four points in the drivers' standings and is 11 clear of Senna.

If Mansell wins at Hockenheim, it will be his third consecutive Grand Prix victory and he will also become the first Formula One driver to win five out of six races since the late Jim Clark in 1967.

Austrian Gerhard Berger was fourth fastest, but knocked the nose section off his Benetton in a chicane on his first run and blew a turbo on his second.

## Games go on without Bermuda

EDINBURGH, Scotland (AP) — Bermudian athletes and officials packed their bags and prepared to leave Saturday after being ordered to join the mass boycott of the Commonwealth Games, the final twist in a 48-hour on-off saga.

Bermuda's withdrawal brought to 32 the number of countries, colonies and territories boycotting the Games to protest British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's refusal to agree to impose strong economic sanctions against South Africa.

Only 26 teams are left in the 10-day event, which ends Aug. 2. In all, more than 700 athletes are absent because of the boycott and the first track programme Saturday was cut from 19 to 10 events. The only sets of track and field medals that were to be presented were in the hammer and the men's 10,000 metres.

David Smith, a 24-year-old electrician from England, became the first gold medalist in the 13th Commonwealth Games track and field competition, capturing the hammer throw Saturday with a heave of 74.06 metres.

Smith's best toss, on his fifth attempt, surpassed his previous 1986 best of 73.9 metres, a distance that had been the longest throw in the Commonwealth for the season.

He took the lead on the opening round with a throw of 72.1 metres

and no one exceeded that during the competition, while Smith surpassed it three times.

Smith was the top-line hammer thrower in Britain last year when he recorded a personal best of 77.3 metres.

Martin Girvan of Northern Ireland, the Commonwealth record holder at 77.5 metres and the favourite coming into the Games, settled for second place at 70.4 metres. Girvan, who had matched Smith's 1986 best of 73.9 metres, also won the silver medal in the 1982 Commonwealth Games.

Philip Spivey of Australia gained the bronze medal with a throw of 70.3 metres in the final round. That toss enabled him to overtake Michael Jones of England, who wound up fourth at 70.1 metres.

In the first day of the rowing finals Australia and England took five of the seven gold medals at stake as the sport returned to the Games for the first time since 1958.

Canada took the opening gold in the women's coxless pairs.

Kathryn Barr, a physical education student in Vancouver, and Andrea Schreiner, from Victoria, made light work of the windy conditions to hold off the English pair of Pauline Bird and Fiona Johnston to win in 7 minutes, 34.4 seconds.

It was Canada's only rowing gold of the day, although it also managed two silvers and a bronze.

Australia struck gold in the men's lightweight sculls, and in both the men's and women's eights.

The men's eights proved the most eventful final of the day with three false starts.

When the race eventually started, 20 minutes late, New Zealand set the pace but by halfway its boat was taking in water and it only was awarded the bronze after a photo-finish with Canada. England won the silver.

The Welsh squad finished with only seven men when bowman Guy Thomas lost his oar and then dived overboard so that his teammates would not have to carry extra weight.

In the women's eights, only the gold was awarded as there were just three teams competing and there was no bronze medal in the women's double sculls which went ahead with only four nations.

England won its first rowing medal of the Games when Steve Redgrave, a builder, won the single sculls to add a Commonwealth title to the gold medal he won at the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984.

Stephanie Foster and Robin Clarke brought New Zealand its first gold medal of the Games by winning the women's double sculls ahead of Canada.

## Politics continue to plague Games

By Neil Oughton  
Reuter

EDINBURGH — Unsubstantiated allegations that their athletes were in danger lay behind the Bermuda Olympic Association's (BOA) decision to withdraw the island from the Commonwealth Games, team manager John Morbey said Saturday.

Sources outside the BOA had indicated Bermuda's 13-strong team could be in danger if they did not join the 26-team boycott over Britain's refusal to agree to economic sanctions against South Africa, he said.

But he added: "They were vague allegations which were never investigated. They came from a source obviously outside the BOA and were totally unsubstantiated."

"I do not believe my athletes are in danger. I do not believe it at all and my athletes don't believe it."

Morbey said the BOA had confirmed its decision to withdraw from the Games, from which a total of 32 territories are now absent, in a telephone call late Friday night.

Two days ago the BOA ordered the team to withdraw but Morbey, after seeking government help, managed to force the team's controlling body to change its mind.

The team were ready then to compete without the BOA's support. But in the end a quincy was averted when the BOA gave its approval for the team to participate in time for Morbey and his colleagues to join Thursday's opening ceremony.

But Morbey said there was no chance of his team defying the BOA's latest order although the team still wanted to compete and had government support.

"There has been no change in the government's position," Morbey said. "As far as I know, the government is still in favour of our participation. It is the BOA which has pulled us out. I think you can say that is fairly unusual."

Allegations that by participating Bermuda would disrupt its relationship with neighbouring Caribbean countries had also figured in the BOA's thinking, Morbey said.

"But I have learned here that there is no danger of that."

Morbey said the team were in no position to ignore the BOA's order. "I would not advise them to do that because there might be penalties or sanctions imposed," he said.

Such penalties were not discussed when Morbey spoke to BOA President Gerard Bean Friday night. But he said they were implied.

The government had no power to overrule the BOA, he said. "They are totally autonomous and have constitutionally the government

has no power over the BOA."

Morbey said he intended to remain as team manager and return with the team. But he added: "This is one of my saddest days. I cannot believe they (the BOA) have the best interest of sport at heart."

"I feel very disappointed for my team. They are very angry, very depressed and frustrated. They are very unhappy young people."

Fund-raising chairman Robert Maxwell said he was very sad the Bermudian team had been pressured to withdraw and would be billing the island's government for its share of the financial damage caused to the games.

"In the last few days we have learned to respect and admire the Bermudian contingent and to value their friendship," he said. "It is deeply regrettable that the mistaken mixing of politics and sport prevents them from competing against their friends and fellow citizens of the Commonwealth."

"Bermuda, like the rest of the boycotting nations, will receive its share of the £2 million bill for economic damage they have caused to the Friendly Games."

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### LOST PASSPORT

Arlene Soriano Zarate from the Philippines has lost her passport No. 434711/2 issued in Manila on May 31st, 1985.

If found please call 642743

### JORDAN VALLEY AUTHORITY INVITATION FOR SPECIALIST GEOTECHNICAL CONTRACTORS TO PRE-QUALIFY FOR THE MAIN GROUND INVESTIGATIONS CONTRACT FOR THE KARAMEH DAM SITE IN THE JORDAN VALLEY

- The Jordan Valley Authority is seeking the services of a specialist geotechnical engineering contractor to carry out ground investigations for the proposed Karameh Dam project in the Jordan Valley. The investigations are to be carried out in the first half of 1987.
- Ground investigation firms with suitable experience and resources are invited. Both local and foreign companies in association with local firms will be eligible for pre-qualification, though all applicants will be required to demonstrate that they have made appropriate arrangements to procure the required specialist services from companies with suitable experience before applying.
- Firms wishing to pre-qualify to tender for this contract should apply to receive the pre-qualification document from the Jordan Valley Authority, P.O. Box (2769), Amman. Tel: 644217, Telex: 21053 JVAJO
- The pre-qualification document will be available for distribution from 28th July, 1986 and the closing date for the submission of applications for pre-qualification is 1200 hrs Jordan local time on 14th August, 1986.

Dr. Munther Haddadin  
President  
Jordan Valley Authority

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The only typical Chinese cuisine in Amman.  
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Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30



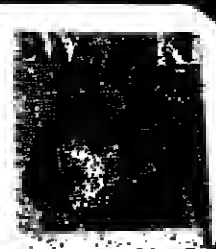
Cinema RAINBOW  
Tel: 625155  
ABREED APART

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30



Cinema OPERA  
Tel: 675573  
MY TUTOR

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30



Cine Theatre Philadelphia  
Tel: 634144, 634149  
WHITE NIGHTS

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30



Cinema RAGHADAN  
Tel: 622198  
COBRA (Indian)

12 - 3:15, 5:45





**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Third World countries will need 70 million tonnes of food from abroad annually by the year 2000, a third more than in 1980, but it is unclear where they will find the money to buy it, a new study says.

"A major concern is the ability of the poorest countries to pay the costs of projected food imports," writes Mr. Eduardo A. Paulino, a Filinvest who is responsible for the production in the study produced by the International Food Policy Research Institute.

The Institute is supported by the United States and other developed countries, the World Bank and some foundations.

Greatest concern is expressed over 19 countries: Bangladesh, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, and Tibet in Asia; Haiti, the Caribbean and nations of Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal, Madagascar, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad,

Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Somalia.

Mr. Paulino finds that in at least half the countries the average citizen earned less than \$250 in 1980. In addition, the residents were getting less than 90 per cent of the calories that international organisations consider a requirement.

If trends continue, he calculates that the 19 will have a shortfall of nearly 31 million tonnes in 2000.

Many of these countries have improved their per capita income according to the World Bank. But none of those that the bank could find figures for had incomes above Mauritania's \$450 in 1984.

"As international pressure to

also have improved their food situation," Mr. Paulino notes, including India, Bangladesh and South Korea. Asia had a net deficit of 18.9 million tonnes in 1980. By the year 2000, Mr. Paulino expects to see it in surplus by 51.4 million.

International food aid now totals about 12 million tonnes a year. The United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina and Western Europe are the big suppliers.

Mr. Paulino says China may become a modest food exporter if it holds down its population growth as much as its government plans. China already had net exports of more than two million tonnes of food in 1985, according to the Chinese embassy in Washington.

"The country is projected to achieve a production surplus of about seven million tonnes of basic food staples by the year 2000," Mr. Paulino says.

North Africa, the Middle East and Western Asia follow closely as potential shortage areas but for a different reason: An expected growth in the demand for food because of higher incomes.

**LONDON (R)** — Britoil, the privatised British oil and gas conglomerate, Friday reported a hefty 71 per cent drop in half-year profits and said tumbling oil prices would rob the company of any profits for the rest of the year. Britoil made pre-tax profits of just £105 million (£155 million) in the six months to June against earnings of £364 million (£540 million), during the same period in the previous year. The results prompted a steep decline of 26 pence (38 cents) in the value of Britoil shares, which closed at 110 pence (\$1.6 Friday).

WASHINGTON (R) — The rich are getting richer and more powerful while the poor lose ground in gaining control of America's wealth, according to a report from the Congressional Joint Economic Committee released Friday.

The report said only one-half of one per cent of American families could be classified as great rich.

The census report found the average white family had 10 times the wealth of the average black household and said the gap was growing.

Another 420,000 families were considered very rich with assets of \$1.4 million to \$2.5 million and seven per cent of the wealth. Rich families with assets of \$206,000 to \$1.4 million included 7.5 million households with 30 per cent of U.S. wealth.

The remaining 90 per cent of U.S. families held only 28 per cent of America's wealth, averaging, \$39,584 per family. . . . "This study is proof that the rich get richer," Mr. Obey said.

## Mobil agrees to sell container subsidiary for \$700 million

At the same time, the oil giant said it would lose about \$150 million on the deal.

Container Corp., which makes containerboard and boxboard used to build corrugated shipping containers and folding cartons, had sales of \$1.7 billion in 1985 and assets of \$1.6 billion at year end.

JSC/M.S. is jointly owned by Jefferson Smurfit Corp. and Morgan Stanley group's Morgan Stanley Leveraged Equity Fund.

Mobil said the pact resulted from an offer from JSC/M.S. and would be financed through \$600 million in bank borrowings and about \$400 million of subordinated debt.

**AMMAN (J.T.)**— The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, July 19, '86 and ending Wednesday, July 23, '86. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Industrial Development Bank	372	513	1.380	1.380	1.000
Petra Bank	3850	9124	2.400	2.350	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	6448	13855	2.090	2.140	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	3383	6747	1.970	2.000	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	—	—	—	—	1.000
Housing Bank	2190	3517	1.600	1.600	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	1150	2267	1.950	1.980	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	79	2212	28.000	28.000	5.000
Bank of Jordan	1108	18693	17.700	17.050	5.000
Arab Bank	1150	149689	132.000	128.75	10.000
Jordan National Bank	19527	49263	2.520	2.520	1.000
Jordan Finance Bank for Development	23030	18502	0.820	0.800	1.000
Islamic Investment House	8642	7021	0.830	0.810	1.000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	8952	7060	1.300	1.270	1.000
Finance and Credit Corporation	8850	2850	0.820	0.820	1.000
National Financial Investments	16150	18634	1.200	1.200	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	297	171	0.560	0.600	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	101900	93712	1.000	0.900	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	300	336	1.100	1.120	1.000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	1.000
Al Mashrek Exchange	630	9135	13.600	14.500	10.000
Jordan French Insurance	44784	113294	2.550	2.540	1.000
REFCO Life Insurance	5915	2541	0.940	0.920	1.000
Jordan Insurance	10	100	10.000	10.000	1.000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	1150	840	0.720	0.730	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	1362	1022	0.750	0.750	1.000
Holy Land Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arabian Seas Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Philadelphia Insurance	250	190	0.760	0.760	1.000
Arab Union International Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Petra Jordan Insurance	188	68	0.320	0.360	1.000
Jordan-Gulf Insurance	500	380	0.760	0.760	1.000
Universal Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
General Insurance	1300	2145	1.600	1.650	1.000
Jordan Eagle Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Darco for Housing and Investment	7762	4808	0.630	0.610	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Aqaroo)	1000	520	0.540	0.520	1.000
Arab Development and Investment	—	—	—	—	—
General Investment	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan Leasing Corporation	367	247	0.670	0.670	1.000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	28194	6028	0.720	0.700	1.000
Jordanian Electric Power	6161	9315	1.520	1.500	1.000
Irbid District Electricity	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab International Hotels	4350	1566	0.360	0.360	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	14651	10787	0.740	0.720	1.000
Dar Al Shaab Press, Printing, Publishing and Distributing	1000	369	0.450	0.340	1.000
Jordan Dairy	6143	7009	1.140	1.140	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	10236	24226	2.460	2.460	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	4735	2630	0.560	0.560	1.000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	4094	9029	2.220	2.220	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intaj)	3020	4833	1.650	1.540	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	950	4048	4.200	4.280	1.000
Aladdin Industries	2800	1549	0.580	0.550	1.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	57045	47022	0.850	0.830	1.000
Jordan Worsted Mills	128	499	3.900	3.900	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	400	397	1.000	0.990	1.000
Chemical Industries	1700	1642	0.970	0.980	1.000
Jordan Industries and Match (JIMCO)	14250	7400	0.520	0.520	1.000
Dar Al Dawa' for Development and Investment	8138	12294	1.510	1.510	1.000
National Steel Industries	4700	5560	1.200	1.170	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	4063	2884	0.710	0.710	1.000
General Mining	5125	9230	1.810	1.800	1.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	6312	43966	6.980	6.960	5.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	2750	610	0.240	0.220	1.000
National Industries	2050	1277	0.610	0.620	1.000

**FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1980**

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A day and evening when you will need to use all of the various principles you believe in, as well as your own self control to prevent making some wrong moves.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You feel both angry and unhappy, so don't manipulate others or make any drastic moves you may regret.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** You feel tied down by old conditions and want to make drastic changes that are not wise, so calm down.

**GEM1N1 (May 21 to June 21)** Some personal ambitions have been yours for some time and suddenly you want to drift off to something.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to Jul. 21) It would be wise to stay at home today and avoid trouble. Enjoy your family more and be happy.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Not a day to make changes or go off on a trip which you would later regret. Be leery of new contacts with ideas.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** You could easily be too demanding with your mate or a good friend, so use caution to avoid alienation.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** A partner could be too demanding, so turn a deaf ear but say nothing and avoid an argument.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't argue about duties you want to get away from and simply abscond with yourself, since others are demanding.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You feel you want a different type of recreation today, but be careful it is not too expensive.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If you are annoyed, don't show it at home or a big quarrel could ensue. Take a health treatment and feel better.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be most careful in motion and avoid a possible accident. Try not to be too critical of others.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be careful not to take on any heavy responsibility that could cause you much loss. Make the evening happy.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY** — be or she will be quite nervous and want to make many radical changes all the time, so early teach the importance of

changes all the time, so early teach the importance of being steadfast if there is to be any success during this lifetime. This applies to personal matters as well and should be taught consideration

\_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

**THE INTERUPTION**

I CAN'T TALK NOW, MARCIE..CAPTAIN TUTOR IS HERE..

DON'T CALL ME CAPTAIN TUTOR! MY NAME IS MAYNARD!!

WHY DON'T YOU COME ON OVER, MARCIE? YOU SHOULD MEET THIS KID.. HE'S JUST YOUR TYPE... WEIRD!

SORRY FOR THE INTERRUPTION, CAPTAIN.. MY NAME IS MAYNARD

BOOM!

WHAT ARE YOU TAKING BOWS FOR?

CLAPS OF THUNDER!

BOOM!  
BOOM!

AL SMITH

## HARRIS



-Stanley, are you asleep or taking an oatmeal-facial treatment?"

Unassemble these four jumbies

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**Print answer here:**

(Answers tomorrow)

**Yesterday's** Jumbies: CRAFT · LIMBO SINGLE BRIDLE  
Answer: What a counterflying hand a police might be

**expected to pass—BAD BILLS**



# Reagan responds to Gorbachev, offers to delay SDI deployment

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan is seeking Soviet agreement for deployment of a "Star Wars" missile defence system within the next decade, government sources say.

The White House announced that Mr. Reagan responded to recent Soviet arms control proposals in a private letter to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on Friday.

A brief written statement provided no details of the latest offer, but said the United States remains committed to seeking significant reductions in offensive nuclear weapons.

In its only reference to the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), as the Star Wars programme is formally known, the statement said, "we look upon the energetic research effort of our government toward finding a defence against these weapons of mass destruction to be an essential part of the task of reducing the effectiveness and the very need for these offensive weapons."

Administration sources, speaking on condition they not be identified, said Mr. Reagan proposed to delay deployment of a nuclear weapons defence system

for five to seven years in exchange for an agreement that such a system could be deployed by either or both superpowers after an agreed-upon date.

The president's letter was sent in reply to a June 23 letter from Mr. Gorbachev outlining a new Soviet arms plan that Mr. Reagan said could open the way to a breakthrough in the long-stalled Geneva arms talks.

Administration officials and scientists have said the SDI programme is not expected to produce any workable weapons for several years, if ever. It was not clear, therefore, what the Soviets, who have strenuously opposed the U.S. research programme, would gain agreeing to a delay.

The programme envisions the use of futuristic technology, perhaps including high-powered laser and particle beams, to shoot down incoming enemy missiles before they reach their targets.

Development of any

nationwide defence system by either side now is prohibited by the 1972 antiballistic missile treaty. However, the United States has suggested it may unilaterally reinterpret certain provisions of the agreement to permit it to go forward with the SDI programme or break out of the treaty altogether, which it can do by giving six months' notice of its intentions.

The New York Times reported Friday that a draft of Mr. Reagan's response offered the Soviets a choice of adhering to the existing ABM treaty — with the implicit threat that the United States might withdraw from it at any time — or agreeing to deployment of a defensive system as early as 1993.

An unidentified official quoted in the Times story pointed out, "this is a bargaining process, as anyone who reads the letter can tell, and the president is laying down his first card."

"The president is hopeful that the ideas he has put forward in this letter will continue the process of building a firm basis for progress in a number of critical areas," the White House statement said.

Other sources said the letter addressed a range of arms reduction proposals, but they refused to provide further details.

Mr. Reagan, speaking to a group of student leaders Friday before leaving the White House for a weekend at Camp David, said he "would never let (SDI) become a bargaining chip in the sense of that if they would do something we'd give it up and not go forward."

But he added, "there are a lot of details that, at the moment, with negotiations to come and so forth, that I don't feel free to say."

That is as close as he has come to saying he is willing to negotiate on at least some elements of the programme.

In a related development, the government said Secretary of State George Shultz would meet Monday at the State Department with Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, the Soviet Foreign Ministry official in charge of relations with the United States.

The discussions will focus on preparations that may lead to a summit meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev.

## Army sent into Delhi as 3 die in Sikh-Hindu clashes

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — The Indian army was ordered into a New Delhi suburb Saturday after three people were killed and shops and houses burned in clashes between Sikhs and Hindus.

Troops in jeeps and trucks mounted with machine guns drove through the west Delhi suburb of Tilak Nagar while others marched down streets to enforce a curfew clamped on the area after the worst communal violence in the Indian capital for 18 months.

Witnesses said dozens of people were injured in fighting between militant sword-wielding Sikhs and Hindu extremists armed with small iron tridents, the traditional battle weapons of the two communities.

Smoke rose from vehicles, shops and houses burned in the violence.

A police spokesman told reporters shoot-on-sight orders were issued after crowds ignored a curfew clamped on the Tilak Nagar area, about 15 kilometres from the centre of the Indian capital.

Reuter correspondents who

visited the west Delhi suburb said about 2,000 people were standing on street corners in groups of Sikhs and Hindus.

The violence broke out a day after Sikh extremists killed 14 bus passengers, all Hindus except one, in an attack in the northern state of Punjab.

Reuter correspondent Chaitanya Kalbag said he saw an army helicopter fly over Tilak Nagar. About 150 soldiers in jeeps and trucks mounted with machine guns were on the perimeter of the troubled district.

It was the first major Sikh-Hindu violence in the Indian capital since 2,000 people were killed in November 1984 during anti-Sikh protests after two Sikh bodyguards assassinated Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

PTI said mobs rampaged through Tilak Nagar indulging in arson and looting. As news of the violence spread, shops shut in other parts of the capital and several schools sent pupils home.

A curfew was also in force in the Sikh holy city Amritsar in Punjab state after a stabbing incident.

Punjab police, meanwhile, reported that the Sikh terrorist Khalistan Commando Force had claimed responsibility for the killings of 14 Hindus and one Sikh on a bus in troubled Punjab state Friday.

Friday's massacre of Hindus was the deadliest in Punjab since Sikhs began their agitation for autonomy or independence in 1980.

## Swazi leader opposes sanctions against Pretoria

MASERU, Lesotho (R) — British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe was told on Saturday that sanctions against South Africa would have a crippling effect on the economies of its land-locked black neighbours, a senior British official said.

Mr. Howe, on a European Community (EC) mission to southern Africa, paid a flying visit to the mountain kingdom of Swaziland before going on to impoverished Lesotho for talks with its military ruler.

Swazi Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpoti told Mr. Howe that Western sanctions against Pretoria would be "deadly for Swaziland before they had any effect on South Africa" according to the official.

"He said Swaziland was totally dependent on South Africa for its economic well-being. Sanctions against South Africa would be the same as sanctions against Swaziland," the official said.

As his shuttle entered its fourth day, Mr. Howe seemed no closer to achieving his main aim of persuading South Africa's white-led government to release jailed black nationalist Nelson Mandela.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, briefed by Mr. Howe last Thursday on his talks with South African President P.W. Botha, told reporters the British minister had won no concessions.

Mr. Howe meets Mr. Botha again next Tuesday, when he expects to get Pretoria's response to his demand for the release of Mr. Mandela and the lifting of the ban on opposition groups such as the African National Congress (ANC).

In Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, a top ANC officer charged on Friday that Britain and the United States were fast becoming South Africa's partners-in-crime with policies giving Pretoria time to kill more blacks.

"We are moving towards a South African Nuremberg where

the Pretoria regime will not be the only one in the dock," ANC officer John Makatini told reporters at the Organisation of African Unity's (OAU) council of ministers meeting.

Mr. Makatini, who heads the international department of the guerrilla movement, said U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statement on South Africa this week was "even worse than old wine in a new bottle" and designed to buy time for Pretoria.

Speculation was mounting Saturday that President Reagan would soon name Terence Todman, the ambassador to Denmark and one of only five black U.S. envoys, ambassador to South Africa.

Mr. Todman, 58, has been mentioned frequently as a probable candidate for the job since the previous front-runner, North Carolina businessman Robert Brown, dropped out of contention last week amid controversy over his past business dealings.

White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan, told reporters no decision had been made to name Mr. Todman, but his answer left open the possibility that he would be appointed.

Speculation that Mr. Todman, a 34-year career diplomat, would soon be named mounted when it was learned he was in Washington. State Department officials said he was in Washington to sit on promotion boards and declined further comment.

A senior official, who asked not to be identified, told reporters on Friday that Mr. Reagan had not dropped the idea of a black ambassador to Pretoria despite the embarrassment he suffered over Mr. Brown.

"I think he wants very much to make the announcement soon. I think he feels that there is potential in the idea of a black ambassador to South Africa. I don't think he's dropped that concept," he said.

## U.K. rejects publication of unlawful M15 activities

LONDON (AP) — The appeal court has upheld a ban prohibiting British media from reporting charges that British intelligence agents carried out unlawful acts, including plotting to assassinate Egyptian leader Gamal Abdul Nasser.

Turning down an appeal Friday by two newspapers against the ban imposed by the high court, appeal judge Sir John Donaldson said freedom for British news media to publish the allegations could not be justified.

"It is the most extraordinary example yet of how basic freedoms for the press anywhere in the West are being eroded in

Britain by a pathetic obsession with secrecy," Peter Preston, editor of the Guardian newspaper, said after the hearing.

The allegations against M15 are contained in an unpublished book by a former senior M15 officer, 70-year-old Peter Wright, who has lived in Australia since retiring from M15 10 years ago.

Wright has alleged among other things that M15 bugged foreign diplomats in London and plotted to assassinate Col. Nasser during the 1956 crisis after Egypt nationalised the Suez Canal.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government is trying to stop publication of Wright's book.

## Election gimmicks flourish in Thai campaign

BANGKOK (R) — Last-minute gimmicks in the campaign for Thailand's general elections Sunday reached new heights with a mass parade of trucks and cars for democracy and calls for men to have free vasectomies after they vote.

More than 300 mass parade trucks strided through the north eastern town of Korat Friday in a voting drive parade organised by local officials.

To the disappointment of male onlookers, most wore baggy clothes and peasants' straw hats. They carried signs urging voters to go to the polls.

Family planners in Bangkok offered free vasectomies to men so they could cast votes for democracy and population control on the same day.

"An effective representative

has few children," Mechai Viravaidya, head of the Population and Community Development Association, said in announcing his "vote for vasectomy" campaign.

Bangkok also remembered another of its trademarks — floods — and set aside sandbags, pumps and wooden planks to build bridges to flood-prone polling stations if it rains.

A former commander-in-chief, Adm. Samsam-ud-Din, has been campaigning in the floating markets of Bangkok in a simple rowing boat. "From battleships to rowing boats," he said.

More traditional campaign gimmicks like mudslinging and fresh banknotes for potential supporters have been popular all over the country since an

otherwise dull campaign began almost two months ago, newspaper reports say.

The fun stops Saturday night with a ban on alcohol sales and on parties from 6 p.m. until midnight Sunday and a television blackout on the popular Sunday afternoon programmes of Thailand's famous kick-and-punch boxing.

A Bangkok hotel has also suspended a month-long Elvis Presley festival until the voting is over.

The officially-sponsored drive to get out the vote — only half of all adult Thais normally bother to go to the polls — has led former Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj to announce his plans to abstain.

The 75-year-old politician said he would rather pay homage to newly-ordained Buddhist monks and then take an afternoon nap.

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"Judy really wasn't insecure as everybody said," Minnelli remarked. "But when you move from being a child star to womanhood in a fishbowl like MGM studio and you're still a star, life becomes impossible."

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He added: "I didn't mind being referred to as Judy Garland's husband and I'm very proud to be Liza Minnelli's father. Every time I see her perform, she's better."

His marriage to Garland ended in divorce, as did Minnelli's next two, to Italian born Georgette Magagnoli, by whom he had a daughter, and to Yugoslav-born Denise Gigante.

Minnelli married his fourth wife, society publicity agent Lee Anderson, in April, 1980, when he was 77.

## Man executed for raping another

MADINAH (Agencies) — A Saudi corporal, Yahya Muhammad Saeed, was executed here following conviction for drugging and then raping a man.

Saeed was said to have taken Fayed bin Abdul Rahman Alsayan to his house where he served him 12 sleeping pills then raped him under duress. When he returned to the scene the next day he found the victim dead and, with the help of a friend, carried the body and dumped it just outside Fayed's house. He was soon arrested and faced the charges of rape and murder to which he confessed.

'After school rapist' jailed for 65 years

LOS ANGELES (R) — An admitted rapist who terrorised Los Angeles schoolgirls and parents during a two-year crime spree in which he attacked 17 girls was sentenced to 65 years in state prison. Ronald Nelson Melvin, 28, who was known as the "after school rapist" for the way he stalked schoolgirls during the afternoon, received the maximum term allowable under a plea-bargaining deal with prosecutors. Melvin, who had been paroled by New York authorities after serving a sentence for the sexual assault and beating death of his 17-year-old girlfriend, remained calm as superior court Judge Robert Altman imposed the sentence. "I was living a nightmare doing what I was doing," Melvin had testified. He asked Altman to show him mercy and send him to a facility where he could get psychiatric help.

Man convicted of trying to sell daughter

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A man was convicted Friday of attempting to sell his 2-year-old daughter for \$90,000 to a couple who wanted to adopt her. Jurors deliberated less than two hours before finding Alan Daniel, 30, of Encino guilty of attempting to sell a person. He faces a maximum prison term of four years. Van Noy's superior court Judge Thomas Schneider scheduled sentencing for Aug. 22. Schneider also revoked Daniel's \$35,000 bail and ordered him jailed when prosecutors said they are investigating an allegation Daniel beat the child's mother to keep her from testifying against him.

Moscow police told to shape up

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet leadership has made Moscow's police the latest target of its campaign for more efficiency, saying they are failing to stamp out alcoholism and drug abuse, an official newspaper said Sunday. Moskovskaya Pravda said senior officials, including junior politician member Boris Yeltsin and Interior Minister Alexander Vlasov, attended a meeting in Moscow to analyse the work of the capital's police force.

Queen makes honorary knights of Geldof, Getty

LONDON (R) — Queen Elizabeth II invested rock singer Bob Geldof as an honorary knight for championing starving Africans and complimented the normally dishevelled hero on his appearance in a tailored morning suit. American oil tycoon John Paul Getty came out of seclusion to receive an honorary knighthood also at Buckingham Palace, the Queen's official London residence, for his gifts to the British arts and various charitable causes. In describing the joint ceremony, a British television commentator said: "Alongside the man who gives away millions was the man who raises millions." The 32-year-old Irish singer for the Boomtown Rats group led a drive that raised more than \$100 million for African famine victims at last year's live aid rock concerts in London and Philadelphia and a global sport aid extravaganza in May. The queen placed the insignia of the Knight Commander of the British Empire (KBE) around Geldof's neck and said: "This is a small token for the work you have done."

## 36 people injured in Santiago blast

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP) — Thirty-six people were injured when a bomb exploded on Santiago's main boulevard about 30 metres from the presidential palace, police said.

At least 10 of the victims sustained serious injuries, hospital officials said.

Police said Friday the bomb was placed in a garbage can at a busy intersection about 30 metres from the palace. They said that most of the victims were either leaving or getting onto a bus.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for the attack.

It was not known whether President Augusto Pinochet was in his office in the sprawling La Moneda Palace when the bomb went off at 2350 GMT.

Police Col. Hector Lemaitre said the bomb, made of 450 grammes (one pound) of

dynamite, damaged a bus but no buildings.

Hundreds of similar explosions have been reported in the last several years in Chile. Most have been aimed at government targets, banks, businesses and electric plants.

Last year, a car bomb exploded in front of the main entrance to the government newspaper La Nacion, leaving three people wounded and causing major damage to the building.

Also last year, one police sergeant was killed and 16 officers injured when a powerful bomb hit a riot police bus.

The Mannel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, a leftist guerrilla group fighting the 13-year-old military regime of Gen. Pinochet, has claimed responsibility for most of the bombings.

However, after the attack, a

man identifying himself as a spokesman for the Patriotic Front told the AP in a phone call that his organisation was not responsible for the attack.

The spokesman, who identified himself as Jorge Salas, called the bombing "a criminal attack clearly intended to damage innocent people."

"He charged that the attack was a provocation by the dictatorship to divert to public opinion" from shows of unrest.

He specifically mentioned the case of a young Chilean photographer who died in Santiago earlier this month from burns suffered during an anti-Pinochet demonstration.

Civilian witnesses have said army soldiers set the youth on fire. The case has drawn widespread media attention.

## 2 Spanish civil guards killed in bomb attack

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (Agencies) — Suspected Basque separatists fired a rocket at a civil guard barracks Saturday, and an explosion later killed two guards who had been searching the grounds.

A separate attack on another civil guard barracks near this northern Spanish city earlier slightly injured one guardsman, said police who also blamed Basque terrorists for that incident.

Initially, no one had been injured in the attack on the rural civil guard station of Aretxabaleta, 50 kilometres south of San Sebastian, when a single anti-air rocket was fired at 6:40 a.m. (0440 GMT), a guard spokesman said.

Two hours later, as guards searched the grounds, a second bomb exploded, killing the guardsman Adrian Gonzalez Revilla, 28. Lt. Ignacio Mateu, 27, who had lost both legs and an arm in the blast, died later in surgery, the spokesman said.

The cause of the explosion was not immediately clear.

In an attack three hours earlier, four anti-tank rockets were launched at the facade of a rural civil guard building near Villafraanca De Ordizia, 40 kilometres south east of San Sebastian, the spokesman said.

Three of the rockets at Villafraanca De Ordizia exploded without causing damage but a fourth shattered windows and slightly injured one civil guard standing watch.

Since taking up arms in 1968, ETA has claimed responsibility for the deaths of nearly 600 police and military officers.

On Wednesday, ETA, the acronym in Basque for Basque Homeland and Liberty, sent a communiqué to Basque media in which it pledged to continue attacks against Spanish Armed Forces.

In the same note, the group claimed responsibility for an anti-tank rocket attack on the Defence Ministry on Monday in Madrid that injured eight people, and for setting off a car bomb on July 14 in Madrid which killed 10 civil guards and injured 44 others.

## Bonn official says attacks may lure converts

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, West Germany (AP) — Bombings of a laser technology laboratory and a major defence contract this week may help recruit new sympathisers to the leftist terrorist cause, West Germany's chief prosecutor says.

Federal Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann made the warning in an interview with the Bild newspaper after Friday's bombing of administration offices of Domier, a well-known aerospace company, in the Bodensee region of southern West Germany.

The 30-kilogramme (66-pound) bomb, hidden in a parked car, blew up in the early-morning hours, damaging the two buildings' facades and splintering 250 windows. Damage was estimated at 250,000 marks (\$117,370).

On Thursday, two bombs exploded at a laser technology research centre, the Fraunhofer Institute, in Aachen.

Investigators blamed the attacks on militant supporters of the Red Army Faction leftist terrorist group, which claimed responsibility for the murder of a Siemens company industrialist on July 9.

In the interview with Bild, published Saturday, Mr. Rebmann said the success of the

bombers Thursday and Friday in avoiding injury to people could help win over some of the nation's young leftists, such as anti-nuclear radicals.

"This militant field (bombers) — about 200 perpetrators of force — are not committing murder, but are limiting themselves to violence against property," Rebmann was quoted as saying.

He said this should win them sympathisers among such groups as anti-nuclear extremists. "This could provide, I fear, a point of entry into the terrorist scene."

West German security authorities estimate the Red Army Faction has about 200 hard-core commandos, with 200 or more sympathisers who commit bombings in support of terrorist goals, or provide shelter for fugitive terrorists.

Mr. Rebmann says a new wave of leftist terrorism in West Germany appears aimed at the personnel or property of high-technology firms that have either had military contracts, are linked to the nuclear power industry, or are potential candidates for a role in the U.S. "Star Wars" programme.

Industry experts say Domier is a leading prospect for a contract in the Star Wars project.

## Lawyers present more evidence of ill-gotten Marcos wealth

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — Government lawyers have presented documents that detail nearly \$230 million in alleged ill-gotten wealth said to have been stashed away by Ferdinand Marcos.

The documents filed Friday before the presidential commission on good government were the second submission of evidence in a graft case against Marcos that has been delayed by the sheer volume of documents.

Assistant Solicitor General Eduardo G. Montenegro said it was hard to trace the money because the former president and his wife Imelda had such an elaborate network of bank accounts, foreign-based foundations and holding companies.

The commission was to have begun preliminary hearings on the case last week, but a postponement until Sept. 1 was requested by Mr. Montenegro, who said he needed more time to sift through the documents, and by lawyers representing some of Marcos' associates who are also named in the case.

The documents included one forming the Sandy Foundation in Liechtenstein in 1970 and transferring the four Swiss bank accounts to the foundation. By 1980, the documents showed, the accounts had grown to \$25.9 million.

The commission is to determine whether to take the case to court for trial.

President Corason Aquino reportedly fears that bringing Marcos back to the Philippines to face trial from Hawaii, where he is living in exile, might destabilise her 5-month-old government.

Commission Chairman Jovito Salonga has said that since Philippine law requires that an accused person be present at his trial only in a criminal case, the commission may go ahead and prosecute Marcos in a civil suit.

Documents presented as evidence to the commission earlier this month included official sworn income statements by the Marcoses stating that together they earned 2.28 million pesos

## Oscar-winning director Vincente Minnelli dies

LOS ANGELES (R) — Academy-Award winning film director Vincente Minnelli has died after being stricken at his home with complications to a longstanding respiratory illness, a hospital spokesman said.

Minnelli, 83, former husband of singer Judy Garland and father of entertainer Liza Minnelli, was pronounced dead after being taken to Cedars-Sinai Medical Centre.

While in the same hospital last April, Minnelli was awarded membership of France's Legion of Honour for his contributions to French culture. The presentation attended by his wife, Lee, and Liza Minnelli.

Minnelli won the Oscar for best director in 1958 for "Gigi".

Minnelli, who once said he was best known as Judy Garland's ex-husband and Liza Minnelli's father was a master director of Hollywood musicals.

He was a quiet, shy man who drove actors crazy with devotion to detail.

"At times he dominated his

Minnelli will be remembered for the way he made Maurice Chevalier thank heaven for little girls in Gigi. Garland sang about him in Meet Me in St. Louis (1944), the ballet finale to An American in Paris with Gene Kelly (1951), and Fred Astaire and Cyd Charisse dancing in the Band Wagon (1953).

His 36 films also covered drama, such as Some Came Running (1958) with Frank Sinatra, and Lust For Life (1956) starring Douglas in a portrayal of the tortured existence of the painter Vincent Van Gogh.

Minnelli provided a portrait of the film world in the Bad News and Beautiful (1952) with Lana Turner, and attempted literary classics with Madame Bovary (1949) starring Jennifer Jones.

Other films included Brigadoon (1954), Kissmet (1955), Tea and Sympathy (1956), Reluctant Debutante (1958), Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse (1962), the Courtship of Eddie's Father (1963), and The Sandpiper (1964).

Brought to Hollywood by

"Whether the story is good or not is the important thing."

His last film was "A Matter of Time" in which he directed his daughter Liza.

Born in Chicago on Feb. 28, 1903, the son of orchestra leader Vincente Minnelli and actress-singer Nina Le Beau Minnelli, he made his acting debut at the age of three in the touring Minnelli Brothers Tent Theatre.

"Whenever they needed a child I was it," Minnelli recalled. "In 'East Lynne' my mother, the leading lady, was leaning over me sobbing 'My child is dead.' I was so upset I sat up and cried 'I'm not dead, mama, I am only acting.'"

After working as a window display apprentice in a Chicago department store, Minnelli became art director for the Radio City Music Hall stage shows in New York before working as director and set designer on such Broadway shows as "The Ziegfeld Follies of 1936 and Hooney For What."

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